Bureau of Statistics
Treasury Dep
Washington

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER-----FOR THE FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

VOLUME {LVII. OLD SERIES. XXXIII. NEW SERIES.} BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1878. {ESTABLISHED, 1822. RE-ISSUED, 1849.} NUMBER 35.

New England Farmer.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

R. P. EATON & CO.,

No. 34 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

A. W. CHEEVER,.... AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.
RUSSELL P. EATON,..... GENERAL EDITOR.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In reply to inquiries, we would say that the FARMER will be sent to all subscribers until a discontinuance is ordered. The date to which payment is made is given on each paper, so that every subscriber can ascertain for himself the time when his subscription ends.

We would also state that our *lowest and only terms* are given on our third page. We have no Club Terms. We have fixed our rates as low as the times will allow, and we give our readers their full money's worth.

☞See Third Page for Terms, &c.☜

Subscribers will observe the date on the label with which their papers are addressed. The date is the time to which the subscription is paid. When a new payment is made, **this date will be immediately altered,** so that the label is a **constant receipt in full** for the time which the subscriber has paid.

Subscribers noticing any error in their dates will please notify us at once, as mistakes are much more easily corrected when pointed out soon after their occurrence.

Editorial.

A LARGE CORNFIELD.

Early last week we were invited to visit one of the largest fields of Indian corn, probably, that can be found in Rhode Island, not that the State, as some may have imagined, is *too small* to afford room for large fields, but because corn-raising here, as in other portions of New England, has, of late years, been considered comparatively unprofitable, few farmers having had faith enough in it to grow more than a small patch for table use. But since the manufacture of commercial manures has been regulated by State laws, confidence in their value has been so increased in the public mind that farmers are now considering the question of corn raising with no small degree of favor. Mr. J. A. Whipple, the proprietor of the field visited, is one of the most thoroughly wide-awake farmers in the vicinity. His farm, which has been handed down through several generations of Whipples, lies almost under the shadow of "Diamond Hill" in the town of Cumberland. It contains something over a hundred and fifty acres, about half of which has been under the plough, but not more than forty acres have been kept under a high state of cultivation. The cornfield has been in pasture for a long period previous to last season, when it was cropped with corn, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, millet and a variety of small grains. A portion of the field was manured with barn manure; but a considerable area was dressed only with commercial fertilizers, chiefly the Stockbridge and slaughter house fertilizers, the former purchased of W. H. Bowker & Co., the latter from L. B. Darling & Co., Pawtucket, R. I. The crops grown on these commercial manures were so satisfactory that Mr. Whipple decided, last spring, to devote the whole twenty acres to corn this year, and to use purchased fertilizers exclusively, reserving his stable manure from a herd of twenty-two cows and five horses for that part of the farm nearer the buildings, and having, as he thought, obtained rather better results last season from the Pawtucket fertilizer, and being located within a few miles of the factory, he concluded this year to use that alone for the whole field. Mr. Whipple has kept as accurate an account of the expenses incurred in planting and tending this field as would any manufacturer who desires to know the exact cost of his manufactured goods, and from figures drawn off from his journal we are enabled to give our readers the exact cost of planting and working the field to present date.

The charges against the crop, manual labor costing one dollar, and horse labor seventy-five cents per day of something less than ten hours, as the men all help about the barn chores morning and night, are as follows:—

To ploughing 20 acres,	$25 00
" harrowing and rolling,	12 50
" applying fertilizer broadcast,	7 87
" 10 bushels seed corn,	5 00
" planting with seed sower,	13 50
" setting crow bites,	1 50
" applying fertilizer in drills,	4 50
" harrowing corn once,	6 50
" cultivating with horse hoe 3 times,	20 00
hand hoeing once,	17 00
" thinning "	26 50
" pulling weeds,	11 00
" fertilizer,	478 20
" interest and taxes,	36 00
	$663 13

The ploughing was done with two horse teams. The fertilizer was applied by horse power from a machine hired for the purpose. The harrowing was done for the purpose of mixing the fertilizer in the soil and to fit the land for the use of the corn planter. The ground was rolled after planting to compact the soil and aid the germination of the seed, the soil being light, thin and inclined to suffer for moisture in a season of drought like that which prevailed during the month of May. The planting was done with an Emory's garden and field seed planter, the corn being distributed in drills rather than in hills. The fertilizer in the drills was applied by horse-power on the surface after the corn came up, but as the application showed no marked improvement over portions of the field not so treated, Mr. Whipple will in future apply all the fertilizers broadcast on land of this character, thus saving a small item in the labor account.

The first harrowing of the growing corn was done by the use of a Thomas' smoothing harrow when the young plants were about two or three inches high. This harrow, with its seventy-two teeth, and taking a sweep of some nine feet, was used for destroying the weeds on their first appearance above the surface, and proved a very efficient implement for the purpose, and without tearing up more than one corn plant in a hundred. The field was seeded heavily to guard against loss from non germination, crows, and destruction by the use of the smoothing harrow, but so well was the work all done, and so small the loss from these various causes, that a large expense was required in taking out the surplus plants by hand-pulling. The labor of pulling and carrying out corn enough from a 20 acre field when the plants were from one to three feet high, to feed twenty-one milch cows fifteen days could have been no light task, and although the thinnings more than paid for the labor, Mr. Whipple will in future plant thinner, and grow his fodder corn in a separate field, where it can be more easily reached by horse carts. The hand hoeing aimed only at cutting up weeds, light garden hoes being used, and one man going over an acre and a third in a day of less than ten hours. No hilling and no moving of the soil was done by hand labor. The weed pulling, which cost fifty-five cents per acre, was done about the tenth of August, and left the field so clean that, at the time of our visit, some ten days later, it would have been difficult to find on the whole twenty acres as many live weeds as would fill a bushel basket, showing that the work had all been done very thoroughly and indicating a clean field for next year's operations.

The fertilizer was purchased by the car load and cost about $40 per ton delivered, 1200 pounds only being applied per acre. As there will be no further expenses except harvesting, an estimate can now be made of the cost of the corn per bushel. Basing the cost of cutting, shocking and husking at last years' prices, and allowing for forty bushels only of shelled corn per acre, and crediting twenty-five dollars per acre for the fodder, the grain will cost not far from forty cents per bushel.

The charges per acre for last year were as follows:—

Cutting and shocking,	$2 50
Carting to barn,	2 25
Husking 80 baskets at 6c,	4 80
	$9 55

If the yield should exceed forty bushels per acre, of course the average cost per bushel will be reduced accordingly. On the whole, Mr. Whipple feels very much encouraged with the prospect for raising corn on his light land and with purchased fertilizers exclusively.

The advantages will be a very large amount of good cheap fodder for feeding his dairy cows, a bin of corn that will cost, at most, no more than if purchased from the West, and the giving of employment to men and teams at home. Mr. Whipple employs, during the summer season, eight men, and two or more the year round. He has several acres in garden vegetables, and one of the finest apple orchards in the town, but makes choice butter the leading specialty.

He has experimented with various methods of setting milk, but now uses the common nine quart tin milk can, set in ice water, where it stands from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The cream is then dipped off and the sweet skimmed milk remaining is carried daily to regular customers in Pawtucket, where it finds a ready market at remunerative prices.

Before leaving we were invited to inspect a sample of Clawson wheat, of which at the rate of forty-four bushels were grown per acre the present season, and equal in every respect to the best western grown grain. It was sown in drills one foot apart and was cultivated once last spring.

To those farmers or others who may have doubts concerning the profits to be made from New England soils, we cannot do better than advise a short visit to this well-worked and profitably managed farm.

PLOUGHING ORCHARDS.

A correspondent in Worcester Co., Mass., wishes an opinion concerning the cultivation of orchards—whether, on the whole, it is better to plough the ground or let it remain in grass. Had the inquiry been made two or three years ago, we should have had no hesitation in advising ploughing among the trees, but more recent observation and study of the question, inclines us to give the advocates of grass in orchards the credit of making out a very strong case in their arguments against ploughing. Mr. Thomas Meehan, of Philadelphia, has been very successful for many years past in growing pears in land entirely overgrown with grass; and Mr. T. S. Gold, Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, has found that his very best fruit comes from an orchard that is pastured most of the season by a herd of dairy cows. Young trees certainly do much better when carefully cultivated among, as in nurseries or young orchards, but after a tree is old enough to completely fill the whole soil with its roots there is considerable doubt as to whether the tree is improved by having these roots constantly torn and mutilated. Constant cultivation keeps the feeding roots below the surface where the soil is cold and unaffected by the heat of the sun. Ploughing, also, destroys all the roots which form in the upper layer of earth, and it is hardly likely that these roots can be spared without injuring the growth or productive power of the tree. The idea of allowing trees to grow in grass is very unpopular, chiefly, we believe, because trees so grown are almost invariably allowed to starve for the want of manure or other fertilizers.

Trees standing in grass, if near a hog pen, barn yard or other rich spot, often grow and bear fruit equal, in every respect, to those which have received the very best cultivation, which fact would certainly indicate that trees which fail to bear well in grass, fail, chiefly, because they are starved. In observing facts concerning this subject we may have been too careless, and have drawn conclusions too readily and without fully understanding or comprehending all the bearings. It is certain that trees usually do grow and bear much better when the ground is cultivated and manured, than when they stand in grass, but it is also certain that trees in grass very seldom receive any attention whatever further than to mow the grass and pick what fruit grows.

To give the trees which stand in grass a fair chance to show what they can do, we should manure as heavily as we should were the ground under cultivation. We recently commenced to topdress the ground under a portion of our fruit trees as an experiment, and thus far they have grown and borne quite as well as the average of those under cultivation. Of course the manure was applied liberally, that both trees and grass might obtain their full supply. We should certainly advise our correspondent to try the effect of heavily topdressing a portion of his orchard before ploughing it. He will find that he can allow his trees to branch out lower, thus making it easier to gather the fruit, while, at the same time, his fruit will be blown off much less by winds. Pruning trees sufficiently to allow of cultivating under them, is often seriously damaging to their health and longevity.

DIGGING POST HOLES.

With no tools but a short handled, old fashioned square shovel, digging holes for setting fence or gate posts was formerly a tedious back-aching process. We once had occasion to take up a large gate post that had been set by a member of a past generation, the hole for which was evidently dug with a short handled shovel, and large enough for the man to stand and work in the hole while digging. There was a large cartload of small stones used for filling the space around the post after it was set in its place. Now, with the long handled, round pointed shovels and scoops, one can dig the holes and set a dozen posts in about the same time it formerly took to set one, while the labor is much less severe and disagreeable. In hard, gravelly land, one man to loosen the soil with a sharp pointed crow bar, and another to remove the loose soil with a long handled shovel or scoop, will dig post holes as easily as he can pick and shovel in a gravel bank.

In sand, meadow mud, or clear, loamy soils, tolerably free from stones, post hole augurs have been found very useful aids when building post and rail fences. Among the new inventions designed to lighten this kind of labor is a double, round pointed shovel or spade, the two parts being connected like the two blades of a pair of shears or pincers. In using the instrument it is plunged into the soil the length of the blades some ten or twelve inches, and after compressing the earth by the leverage afforded through the jointed handles, the contents are lifted and dropped on the surface. Three or four plunges and withdrawals of the instrument will clear a six or eight-inch hole two or two and a half feet deep, all ready to receive the post, and the solid bank will hold the post much more firmly with a slight tamping, than if a larger hole were filled with loose earth.

In a free soil a hole may be dug for an ordinary fence post in from one to two minutes. We have just been experimenting with one of these instruments furnished by Joseph Breck & Sons of this city. We believe the inventor, Mr. Nicholson, claims that it will work in gravelly soils, but we found it much better adapted to a clear loam, where no crow bar was needed for loosening the soil, although by removing the "guard" it would lift loose gravel from small, deep holes better than it could be done with the long handled, round pointed shovel. Our readers are well aware that we favor the fewest possible number of fences on a farm, but where a fence is really needed, as around a pasture, a good one should be maintained. Where lumber is cheap, a post and slat, or rail fence is often the cheapest of anything, and in building such, one of these simple, cheap little instruments would soon pay for itself in the saving of time and labor.

ABORTION IN COWS.

We have heard little of this trouble, lately, although, in some seasons, we have had frequent complaints and inquiries for a remedy. It is one of those diseases which sometimes seems to run through a herd of cows and can only be stopped by clearing out all animals which show any disposition to abort. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who has had considerable trouble from this cause, gives a receipt which has proved efficacious with him, and is both cheap and simple. He says: "The remedy is only about the bulk of a shelbark of assafœtida broken or shaved fine and mixed with the meal of each cow once a week, from the time she is from four till past her eighth month gone with calf. From losing almost every calf and sometimes a cow, I have by this treatment swept every vestige of the disease from the farm, and likewise helped my neighbors whose cows were suffering from the same trouble." If any of our readers try this plan, we hope they will report the result, for there are sometimes dairy districts where such a remedy would be invaluable to the farmer.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

The West Somerset, Me., Agricultural Society, will hold their annual Show and Fair at North Andover, on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 1 and 2. David Stevens, President; B. G. Albee, Secretary.

The Missisquoi Agricultural Society will hold their annual show at Bedford, Quebec, September 3 and 4. President, Rodney Holden, St. Armand East; Secretary, George Sulley, Bedford. We acknowledge the compliment of an invitation to be present, which we would gladly avail ourselves of but for previous engagements. Shall be pleased to have some report of the fair, from our correspondent.

The Springfield *Republican* says:—

The Housatonic Agricultural Society are fitting up the grounds at Great Barrington and making arrangements for the annual Cattle Show, which begins September 25. The committee on summer crops have made their visits and will report soon. In fall crops, the competitors number as follows: Five acres of corn, 13; three acres, 27; one acre, 41; sweet corn, 6; buckwheat, 34; one acre of potatoes, 13; beans, 10; sugar beets, 15; mangel wurtzels, 13; carrots, 8; cabbages, 10, the last five being for quarter acres; best-managed farm of not less than 40 acres, 4; 100 acres, 11. There are a number of entries for the premiums offered for orchard or forest trees set by the highway. The second is the horse day, having a ploughing-match at 9 A. M., and a trial of speed in the 2.40 class, for premiums of $135. On the last day comes the race in the 2.55 class, with a foot race between the heats; the "never-raced" class, for $30 in three purses, which will also have a foot-race; and a grand trial of speed open to all, with purses of $100, $65 and $35, followed by a potato race.

THE COTTON WORM AND HOG CHOLERA.—The Commissioner of Agriculture has appointed Prof. Grote of Georgia, Wm. J. Jones of Virginia Point, near Galveston, Texas, E. H. Anderson of Kirkwood, Miss., and Prof. Comstock of Cornell University, observers, under the control of the entomologist of the Department, to make investigations and study the action of the cotton worm during the present season. He has also appointed Prof. Law of Ithaca, N. Y., Prof. H. J. Detmers of Chicago, Dr. R. F. Dyer of Ottawa, Ill., Dr. D. W. Voyles of New Albany, Ind., Dr. Albert Dunlap of Iowa City, Iowa, Dr. Hines of Kansas and Dr. Salmon of Ashville, N. C., as examiners to investigate the origin and devise a remedy for the hog cholera.

COST OF FENCES.—Mr. Thomas J. Edge, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture, has been looking into the fence question as affecting the interests of farmers in that old settled State. He says:—

"The average of the whole farm land of our State shows that the fences cost at the rate of $1,124 25 to each hundred acres, or 953 rods, at $1.15 per rod, making the total cost of the fences of the State $179,834,404, enclosing an area of 15,734,641 acres. It is estimated that the repairs cost $6.32 per hundred rods, or $9,883,018 annually. By the same data it would seem that our national fences cost the country $1.747,549,931, and that in round numbers the value of our notional live stock, the cost of our fences, and our interest-bearing national debt may be represented by nearly the same figures; or in other words, it requires one dollar's worth of fence to keep one dollar's worth of farm stock in place."

EXTRACTS AND REPLIES.

JERSEY BUTTER—CALVES AND BULLS.

Is butter made from Jersey cows worth more in market than butter made from natives? Can I obtain a higher price for such? Would you advise me to use a Jersey bull for my dairy of twenty-five cows? I raise my own stock, and Jersey bulls are not plenty, there being comparatively few in this section of the country. Young Jersey calves bring from $25 to $40 each, and older ones from $10 to $15 more; and from $3 to $5 is charged for the service of a Jersey bull.

P. S. I have been testing twenty-three cows by raising and churning the cream of each separately. The milk of one day was used and the yield varied from eight to twenty-six ounces of butter; some was very white and spongy, and some yellow.

Gouverneur, N. Y., Aug., 1878. J. O. B.

REMARKS.—Butter made from Jersey cows is, by no means, sure to be better than that made from other cows. A poor butter maker will turn out bad butter from the milk of the best cows in the world, while one who thoroughly understands the business will produce a very fair article of butter from any ordinarily good dairy herd. The Jersey is specially adapted to the butter dairy, having been bred for that special purpose for a long time, and any one who proposes to follow butter making as a specialty could hardly do better than adopt the Jersey breed of cows, either pure or mixed with such other blood as he may happen to have. Jersey butter can hardly be said to bring a higher price in market than other butter, solely because it *is* Jersey butter. It must be good, in order to sell well and bring high prices. There is a false impression in the minds of some city consumers concerning the character of Jersey butter. They really believe that all Jersey butter is better than that made from any other breed of cows, and they pay their friends who happen to keep Jersey cows an extra price for their weekly supply. But this kind of trade is very limited. Most of the butter sold in Boston passes through the hands of dealers who know good butter every time they see it, whether made from Jersey cows costing five hundred dollars per head, or from the homeliest native cows that ever passed through Brighton market. With these men the question is not, what kind of cows do you *keep*, but what kind of butter do you *make*? Is it hard, sweet, and of good color? These are the questions. Still, as the Jersey is specially adapted to the butter dairy, it is usually easier to make good butter from them than from an average mixed herd. The best butter makers are likely to have some Jersey blood in their herds, and sometimes the cows get credit that belongs more particularly to the butter maker. As you are making butter a specialty, are keeping a large herd of cows and are raising your own stock, we should certainly suppose that you would do well to keep a Jersey bull for your own use. Your cows appear to be very uneven now in their butter producing qualities, and a good bull, from a good herd, would, in a few years, bring your stock up to a much more uniform standard, and a higher one, too, if you will use your best cows only for raising calves. We should advise buying and keeping a bull, instead of paying the prices named for service, as it will save a great amount of trouble in driving cows long distances, and, in the end, will undoubtedly save expense.

GRASS FOR NAME.

Enclosed I send you a specimen of grass which has grown by the side of the road near my house for more than ten years. It grows quite thick, and about three feet high. Is it anything worthy of cultivation? C. A.

Keene, N. H., Aug. 17, 1878.

REMARKS.—As you sent only the *heads* of the grass, it is more difficult to identify than if you had sent the stalks and roots also—as should always be done in sending plants for botanical examination. We judge that it is one of the Lyme grasses, probably the variety called Wild Rye, (*Elymus Virginicus*) described in Flint's "Grasses and Forage Plants." He says of it that—"It is known by its upright spike, dense and thick on a short peduncle, usually included in the sheath; two or three spikelets together, two or three flowered, smooth, shortly awned; stamens three; stems stout, from two to three feet high; leaves broad and rough. Grows from two to three feet high, and flowers in July and August. Of no special value as an agricultural grass. Found from New England to Illinois and Wisconsin."

BLACKBERRY WINE.

Will you inform me of a correct process for making blackberry wine, what kind of sugar to use, and how to put it up? Also, how to put up small lots as the blackberries are picked and made into wine, and how and when to put the lots together into a cask? Will it injure the quality of the wine by so doing? SUBSCRIBER.

Grafton, Vt., Aug. 20, 1878.

REMARKS.—We have had very little practical knowledge of wine making, and think that any amateur attempting to put up currant, blackberry or grape wine would be much more likely to fail than succeed, at least till he had had some experience. However, we will give our friend the benefit of a receipt from a reliable authority, and trust he may find the result satisfactory. We would caution our friend that the fruit should be preferably gathered in fine weather, and not till it has arrived at a proper state of maturity, as evinced by its flavor when tasted; for if it be employed while unripe, the wine will be harsh, disagreeable, and unwholesome, and a larger quantity of sugar and spirits will be required to render it palatable.

To Make Blackberry Wine.—To make ten gallons of this cheap and excellent wine, press the juice out of sufficient fresh ripe blackberries to make 4½ gallons; wash the pomace in 4½ gallons soft spring water, and thoroughly dissolve in it six pounds white sugar to each gallon of water (brown sugar will do for an inferior wine;) strain the juice into this syrup, and mix them. Fill a cask with it perfectly full, and lay a cloth loosely over the bung-hole, placing the cask where it will be perfectly undisturbed. In two or three days fermentation will commence, and the impurities run over at the bung. Look at it every day, and if it does not run over, with some of the mixture which you have reserved in another vessel fill it up to the bung. In about three weeks, fermentation will have ceased, and the wine be still; fill it again, drive in the bung tight, nail a tin over it, and let it remain undisturbed until the following March, then draw it off, without shaking the cask, put it into bottles, cork tightly and seal over. Some persons add spirit to the wine, but instead of doing good, it is only an injury. The more carefully the juice is strained, the better the quality of the sugar, and the more scrupulously clean the utensils and casks, the purer and better will be the wine.

Also, the following method may be found serviceable:—

Blackberry Wine.—Gather when ripe, on a dry day. Put into a vessel with the head out, and a faucet fitted near the bottom; pour on them boiling water to cover them. Mash the berries with your hands, and let them stand covered till the pulp rises to the top and forms a crust in three or four days. Then draw off the fluid into another vessel, and to every gallon of liquid add four pounds of sugar; mix well and put into a cask to ferment for eight or ten days, and throw off any remaining lees, keeping the cask filled, particularly at the commencement. When the fermentation has ceased, bung it tight; after six or twelve months it may be drawn off and bottled.

Variation.—To one bushel of blackberries put one gallon of water. Let the compound stand for twenty-four hours, at the end of which, mash and strain the blackberries. To every gallon of juice put three pounds of sugar; set this to ferment, which it will do in about fifteen days, more or less, according to the temperature of the weather. Bottle up and keep for use."

With regard to putting up small quantities, mixing with lots prepared at different times, we think the plan would prove a failure. We can hardly close this better than by quoting the following paragraph from a contemporary, which exactly expresses our opinion as to ordinary domestic wines:—

There is scarcely an Agricultural Fair but that offers premiums for Currant, Strawberry, Blackberry, Rhubarb, and other "wines," who never tasted one of these compounds that was not an abomination, and a desecration of the fruit from which it was made. They should not be made, encouraged, nor offered to one's friends. We think that hospitality can be manifested without presenting wines or liquors to one's guests. Did we hold the opposite view, we should say that the only presentable things were pure whiskey, pure grape wine, and pure cider. Not that we advocate them, but one offered these, knows exactly what he is taking.

SETTING MILK FOR CREAM.

As you have invited correspondence in relation to different methods of setting milk, I will avail myself of the liberty, in a brief way, in speaking of the merits of the Cooley System, as this is the system I am using. I am fully established in the belief that the best method of setting milk for cream-raising, is *deep* and *cold*. There are various methods for doing this, but as I am practically acquainted with only the Cooley System, I will speak of the merits of this only. I have learned that the *sooner* milk is cooled down to the decided temperature, the sooner we get the cream, and a greater per cent. also. The best method to accomplish this in the *least* time, is by *submerging* the milk in water at the desired temperature. The Cooley System is the only system that does this, so far as I am aware. For this reason simply, I should prefer this method to any other. The temperature giving the best results is in the vicinity of forty-five or forty-six degrees. With this temperature the cream and milk may be separated in a few hours. With this *rapid* cooling appear merits that are peculiar to this system of setting, some of which I will notice, viz.: 1. It is the least expensive system to set up. Morning cans can be used at night, thereby lessening the capacity of the box, and the number of cans by one-half, and hence, 2. Room is saved; all the room required for twelve cows would be a space on the floor, three feet by two feet and three inches. 3. The expense in running this system is lessened by the rapidity of cooling the milk, the temperature being so soon reduced, and held there for a few hours, and all is over. Ice may be discontinued, and the temperature may be preserved at will, thus saving ice and time. 4. This system gives us the greatest per cent. of cream, provided we raise it within twelve hours. This is my *theory*, never having settled it by experiment; but this one thing I have tested many times: night's milk, set into the tank and not cooled down to the desired temperature till morning, will not yield the amount of cream that it would if cooled down at once. I once thought otherwise, and so wrote. *Facts* are what we want.

Washington Co., Vt., Aug. 5, 1878. T. W.

ITEMS FROM MAINE.

The hot weather changed the crop rates or prospects decidedly, so far as they were not before advanced. It brought the small corn to the front, and now it has a large growth and will mature well. The hay came in well, and those who begun cutting early had three weeks of the best of weather. Those on the hill and back farms have had dog-day weather to finish up in. The rapid growth of late grains, with the frequent showers followed by hot sunshine, has caused some injury by rust. The potatoes were not injured by the potato bugs nearly as much as was for a time expected. Nearly every one destroyed all they could, but the rust has come upon them, and as yet we cannot tell how many will be saved for use. Berries have been very plenty in market, except strawberries and blueberries. Apples come on well, indicating a full supply of fall and winter fruit. Pastures have held out well, and there is a large yield of second crop feed. The great want is a demand for labor that is renumerative. O. W. T.

Farmington, Me., Aug. 20, 1878.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

—Twenty-one entries have been received for Mr. F. W. Miller's corn premium; one from Rhode Island, two from Massachusetts, and nine each from Maine and New Hampshire.

—In harvesting corn do not lose sight of the value of the stalks for fodder. Save it as much as possible by gathering as soon as the corn is picked. Binding in small sheaves is a good plan.

—The cottonwood telegraph poles used on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad have sprouted, and give promise of supplying a continuous line of shade trees.

—Capt. Kennedy, a resident of Nueces Co., Texas, owns a tract of land containing 350 square miles, on which are pastured 45,000 cattle, 15,000 horses and mules, and 7000 hogs.

—Schools of forestry are among the later educational institutions of Europe. Germany has nine institutions where forestry is taught, and Austria, France, Italy, Russia, Portugal, Spain and Sweden have similar schools.

—It is safe to say that the largest field of corn that ever was planted in Plymouth county, 37 acres, now stands on the Bassett farm, in the town of Lakeville, well known in the days of the rebellion as the military post camp Joe Hooker.

—Mr. Nathan Hart, superintendent of the Lester Milk Co., N. Y., has established a creamery at West Cornwall, Conn., where he is putting up in glass cans a limited amount of milk and cream for the Lester Co. In the month of June Mr. Hart used the milk from 150 cows.

—The Mennonites introduced the custom of using twisted hay for fuel into Minnesota, and it is found highly advantageous in the prairie regions. A steam saw and grist mill at Worthington is run with this sort of fuel, which is much cheaper than wood or coal, and quite as good for heating purposes.

—American agricultural machinery in France has captured eight out of the eleven prizes offered by the Agricultural Society for exceptional merit, while the United States agricultural display in the Exhibition has been awarded a diploma of honor, and the United States educational exhibit a gold medal.

—To give an impetus to the growing dairy interest of dairying in Colorado, Mr. James Archer, of Denver, has offered $50 as a special premium for the best lot of factory cheese made in Colorado and exhibited at the coming State fair. Mr. Thomas, the secretary of the society, has divided this into two premiums as follows: One of $35, the first premium, and one of $15, as the second.

—An immense crop of hay has been cut in New Hampshire, this season, and the recent rains have pushed forward the rowen so rapidly that it is ready for harvest. Corn, though a little late, promises well, while oats, wheat and other small grains are heavy and nearly secured. A good yield of potatoes is expected, and the apple crop in central and eastern New Hampshire will be very large.

—Mr. H. H. Filley, Windsor, Mass., is reported in *The New England Homestead* as making a fertilizer which needs no analysis to demonstrate its value, by adding plenty of dirt to the stable manure and turning in a number of swine to work it over. The same journal reports eighty-five eggs from a Pekin duck in eighty-five successive days, and sixty bushels of rye from a 1½ acre Connecticut field.

—Mr. M. B. Batcham, of Ohio, not having soft soap at hand, cut a quarter of a pound hard soap in thin slices, dissolved it in warm water, added an ounce of crude carbolic acid (costing a dime,) stirred the whole into half a pail of water, sprinkled it over infested currant bushes with a whiskbroom, so as to wet all the worms visible, and the next day scarcely a live one could be found. This is one of those items which it will pay to cut out and keep handy for next spring, when you will find ample occasion for its trial.

—A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says he is adhering this year strictly to the rule not to allow but one service for any stock animal. A close observation for years has satisfied him that it is the surest, and at the same time altogether best for the male. The same writer says melons will grow much faster if stones are placed around the hills. The stones retain the heat at night and also increase it by day, and this helps to push the melons on. This advice is not of much consequence where the climate and soil are natural to them, but in our more northern latitude and on our hard, stiff soils it is a valuable hint, as there will be a scant supply of melons unless a high degree of heat is kept up.

Correspondence.

For the New England Farmer.

WHAT I SAW AND WAS TOLD IN GEORGIA.

MR. EDITOR:—On the first of July I left Boston for Savannah, Ga., on a tour of general exploration, preliminary to a more thorough *local* investigation, when the limits within which it was to be made were decided upon. Having, at the time of starting, a conviction that the southern and southwestern part of the State was probably the best adapted for the industry proposed to be embarked in by those who desired my opinion, I decided on visiting that portion of the State first, although my letters of introduction were, for the most part, to residents in the central and northern portions. I availed myself of a letter to J. B. Ripley, Esq., of Savannah, to glean from him and his partner much useful information that their long residence in Georgia had enabled them to gather. Mr. R. very kindly looked up a friend of his, Hon. W. W. Paine, who for many years resided in the portion of the State I first proposed seeing. Mr. Paine gave me letters to some of the prominent residents on my proposed route, and the names of several others whom he thought would be of service to me. Thus equipped I went through several of the counties south of 32°.

I was fortunate in making the acquaintance of many people capable and willing to impart information. They one and all expressed a strong desire for settlers to come in and help develop the great resources of their section of the State. I was impressed with the frankness and hospitality of the people. Their lack of educational facilities is deplored, and a becoming desire shown to remedy them. As I propose giving not minute but *general* statements, I will say that what your correspondent, Dr. Burke, writes to you of Sumter county and its vicinity is confirmed by what I saw in the more southern counties of the State. The planting and gathering of harvest must, of course, be measurably earlier the further south we go, if we except a belt of sea coast stretching along south of Savannah, that is reported to be two or three weeks earlier in its products than any other part of the State. This belt is said to be healthy and desirable as a permanent residence.

It is not needful for me to enumerate the various products of Southern Georgia. They embrace all of any and all the other States in the Union, in great perfection. The yield is surprising, when proper culture is bestowed, if we can credit the testimony of those whom I met. Corn is reported as producing over one hundred bushels per acre; sweet potatoes and yams exceeding 1000 bushels per acre; Irish potatoes from 300 to 500 bushels per acre; oats over 100 per acre. Fruit, also, of all varieties, produces large crops. I saw oranges of two years' growth—they are said to be better for remaining on the trees the second year. The first week in July, I ate ripe figs from a tree from which, for six weeks previous, there had been a daily gathering, and for four or five months to come it was expected to furnish a bountiful daily supply

At Waycross, Ware Co., Mr. Daniel Lott has started a vineyard. Most of his grapes were ripe and being gathered the first of July. Finer fruit of the Concord, Rogers, Delaware, Hartford Prolific, and a Concord seedling, I never saw. Specimens of the above, brought home to Boston, elicited high praise. They were from vines three years old, some of which produced over half a bushel of grapes. Mr. Lott now has over thirty acres, proposes extending his vineyard to one hundred acres, and has built an extensive wine cellar and fruit room. A practical vineyardist and wine maker from France is in charge of the operations.

The cattle are small, and the swine inferior to ours. The native sheep were also far inferior to any sheep we are accustomed to see at the North. They are a hardy, healthy animal, and, when crossed with the Merino, make up a good carcass and fleece, and are probably better adapted to the locality than any other sheep. The short and mild winters enable these sheep to get on without being fed—sufficient herbage being found by them until the wire grass grows in February, which, for three or four months, gives them excellent food. Many flocks of sheep are driven in but once during the year, at the annual shearing and marking season. Many are lost, yet the lambs more than make up for it. Many owners of sheep now have care of them continuously, so as to protect them from being stolen. When driven to a distance and sold, it is difficult finding them, and more difficult recovering them when found.

Millions of acres are in a state of nature. At some time, surveys have been made and the lands laid out in 490 acre plots and numbered. Since the war, these lands, for which no one appeared to pay the taxes, have been and are being sold for taxes. Heretofore the price paid for these lands has been small, and one party has purchased 600,000 acres, I was informed. The right of redemption runs one year, and the interest on the purchase money, if refunded, is twenty-five per cent.

It may not be amiss for me to say that, in all this piney region, it is universally healthy. No fever and ague, no malarial fevers, a resort for consumptives from the northern and middle States—this tells the story of the sanitary character of its climate. The soil is a sandy loam on clay subsoil, resting on a sandstone base. The water is good and easily obtained from flowing springs, wells and *drive* wells, the latter preferred to the former because of greater economy in construction and the ease with which greater depths are reached and cooled water obtained.

An industry has spring up in Georgia that is rapidly extending in the pineries, viz.: the manufacture of tar, pitch and turpentine. It is, at present, not very remunerative, as pines are low, but I was told that new works were being started in every direction. This means the destruction of the pine. What the effect upon the climate is to be, and also to what extent the rainfall is to be effected, is, as yet, an unsolved problem. At present the annual rainfall is thirteen inches greater than in New England. This great humidity is an important factor in cotton culture, and also favorable to the growth of other crops. To it, however, I think we are to ascribe much of the lack of nervous energy among the people. The climate is not unlike our dog-day weather in the North, and it requires a great amount of *will* power to overcome the *inertia* it begets.

I have now given impressions as they come to me in a brief and hurried trip through Southern Georgia. A more deliberate and thorough exploration, planned for late autumn, when the crops are gathered and the summer perfection of growing plants is in a measure passed, may change my present views in some respects. If so, I will not fail to make it known to you, Messrs. Editors, whose object it is to give reliable facts that are of interest to agriculture. K. O.

August 8, 1878.

For the New England Farmer.

HILLSIDE LETTER.

MR. EDITOR:—While you or some of your correspondents will be writing of what you saw and what you learned at the meeting held on the farm of J. W. Pierce, at West Millbury, I have to write why I did not go, for I received a very polite invitation from the gentleman to be present, for which I hope he will accept my thanks, and receive the following remarks as an apology for my absence. The week previous to the meeting was dull and wet; I had two acres of clover rowen waiting to be cut, and two and a half acres of Hungarian; I had made arrangements to leave home for Millbury on Monday morning, but the morning sun shone out, and the grass stood inviting me to cut it, which had to be done with a scythe. Here were duty and pleasure contending for the mastery. Pleasure said go to Millbury and have a good time, and whispered you may learn that which will be worth much more to you than all the clover rowen and Hungarian; but duty urged, profits on farming are small, weather dubious, you cannot afford to lose an hour's sunshine, and somebody will want the money it will cost you to go, and your neighbors will say that Whitaker had rather run around to farmers' club meetings than stop at home and take care of his place. You must endeavor to teach by example as well as by newspaper articles; remember you once rode out with a friend and called upon a brother scribbler; your friend remarked: "This is one of those cusses who spends his time running round to farmers' meetings and writing for the newspapers; see! it is the last of March and his mosquito bars have not been removed from his doors and windows; they have remained there all winter; see his dilapidated fences; only do see what a disgusting place." At that I looked around me; I saw work that might be pulled; I saw many things on which a day might be profitably spent, perhaps a week. Pleasure's allurements were given the go-by, and I took my scythe and started for the Hungarian, and by the time that Mr. Pierce's guests were assembled, a considerable portion of it was laid low, and when night came and I was, with weary bones, lamenting about how much I had lost by not attending the meeting, I had the consolation of the offset that I had done my duty, not doubting but that those who had the pleasure also did their duty, and found in it both pleasure and profit.

In answer to the questions by a "Young Farmer"—"Shall I run in debt for a farm?" and "which is the cheapest, a run down one in New Hampshire, of eighty acres, with run down buildings, at a price of seventeen hundred dollars, or one of one hundred and forty-six acres of good land, with a high state of cultivation, with a large house, nearly new, with good barn and outbuildings, fitted up in modern style, near depot, church, schools and market, situated in Middlesex county, Mass.?" I do not hesitate to say that the latter described farm is by far the cheapest. In the first place, if the land was no better than the first described, yet, on account of there being 66 acres more, it would be worth $3100; then the buildings will certainly be worth $1000 more, and the nearness to the market, in extra prices for product, would be worth at least $500 more. This would be only $35 per annum. Then one is run down, the other in a high state of cultivation. To call the latter worth $500 more on this account would be only $6 per acre. We have now got $5100, to say nothing of the advantage in being near schools and churches, and then, of which we have taken no account, there is the extra amount of wood, which would help pay the interest. I think, at the present time, he ought to be able to hire his $3000 at five per cent. per annum. Money is lying idle and waiting its opportunity, and this, for some one, would be very available; the security would be of the best, and I have no doubt a young couple, both willing to work, with health, good management, and economy, would not only pay the interest but also the principal, and, taking the chances of future improvement and opportunity, could dispose of the farm for more than they pay for it, if at any time they should feel disposed to sell; but I never advise selling; a good farm is better held. When one has become acquainted with the capabilities of his place, it is of much more value to him than to a stranger, or than another farm would be, of which he did not understand its character and constitution. The old Latin maxim is a good

New England Farmer.

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1878.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, 1st insertion, . . . 15 cents per line.
Each subsequent insertion, . . . 12 " " "
Business Notices, each insertion, . . 20 " " "
Double Column, " " . . . 40 " " "
Reading Matter Notices, ... 50 " " "

Advertisements must be sent in as early in the week as Tuesday, to secure insertion.

Advertisers are charged for the space occupied in solid nonpareil measure.

Transient advertising must be prepaid.

Extra display, including double column advertisements, and appropriate cuts, allowed at reasonable rates.

No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar, and no gift enterprise, lottery swindle, or any other humbug taken at any price.

Special terms for Probate and Farm Advertising.

☞ The above are *net* prices for all advertising less than $100 in amount.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Foreign news is quite interesting. Crop reports from Great Britain show an improvement over last year. An outbreak of typhoid fever, caused by bad milk, is reported at Bristol, England. The French election returns indicate a Republican majority in the Senate. The Monetary Conference is expected to adjourn on Wednesday. The opinion appears to be adverse to the plans proposed by the Americans. Garibaldi is endeavoring to promote agitation against the Germanic Governments. Russia announces a new loan. From the East the news continues important The Austrians have won several hardly contested battles in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and have captured Serajevo and Stolatz. The army under the Austrian General will be increased to some 130,000 men. Montenegro is about to take by force the territory awarded her by the Congress, and some fighting is reported at Podgoritza. The Russians are having trouble with the Rhodope insurgents who repulsed an attack on their positions. The surrender of Batoum has been postponed till September 12. The Russians have made a peremptory demand upon Roumania for the surrender of Bessarabia. The Russians at San Stefano are embarking, and the headquarters have been removed to Rodosto. Austria is urging on a convention with the Porte to avoid trouble at home. The situation looks not very peaceful, and it is evident that the treaty of Berlin has not settled all the causes of trouble. Details of interest are given in our summary.

Advices from Oregon report a heavy yield of grain, estimated at ten per cent. more than any previous year.

Heavy defalcations by the clerks in the Philadelphia water department are reported, and some $15,000 have already been traced. Six of the persons implicated have been arrested.

The hearing for a new trial in the Hayden murder case has been postponed by the Vermont Supreme Court till October.

The report of the survey of the Yellowstone National Park is not satisfactory. It states that nearly all the animals have been driven away from the country or killed and that the natural curiosities of the place have been much injured, and in some cases destroyed by unscrupulous tourists.

The Vermont Greenbackers have nominated C. C. Martin, of Ferrisburg, for Governor.

The case of Hiram H. Kimpton, on the application for his surrender to the State of South Carolina, was concluded on the 22d. Attorney General Train takes the case under advisement.

The yellow fever rages with unprecedented violence at the South. New Orleans, Grenada, Vicksburg and Memphis are the most sorely afflicted places and the situation is appalling. Liberal contributions are being sent from other parts of the country, but there is no prospect that the disease will disappear before the advent of cold weather.

We have had very comfortable weather during the week, with some rain. The wet weather has had the effect of greatly improving fall feed, and it looks now as if the springs would be well filled when winter sets in.

THE FAIRS.

The long list of Agricultural Fairs, which we print in another column, shows much more forcibly than any other statement that the farmers of New England are to be given every opportunity to make manifest what they have accomplished during the season, and by comparison with former shows to fix the degree of improvement which they have made. The fair is the farmer's holiday, as well as the arena for the display of his stock, his crops, or his dairy products in competition with like entries by his neighbors. Its advantages have been mnch praised, and by giving the farmer opportunity for observation and comparison it has undoubtedly been of great service. Yet the belief is strong, with many, that the usefulness of the county show is growing less. It fails to draw the farmers from all parts of the county, as formerly, and the display is quite likely to come from a small part of the territory and the labor to fall upon comparatively a few interested parties. It is only a confirmation of the fact that the closer you can bring the show to the people the greater the interest. Therefore we have found, on many occasions, that the little town show, the display of some farmers' club, created more interest than the county show, and in some cases called forth nearly or quite as large a display, without the stimulus of large premiums or fast trotting.

In a recent number of the *Mirror and Farmer* are some remarks very appropriate to the occasion. The editor says:—

During the last two or three years the character of our fairs has been changing, we think, for the better. The county shows are being abandoned, and their places filled by town fairs. We need in the State one strong, central society, which is able to give an extensive celebration, offering inducements which will call out the finest stock and products, not only of the whole State, but of neighboring sections, and securing an exhibit of the mechanical progress and success of the year; and this we have got. Having this, our other fairs may well be kept small, compact, and be easily and cheaply managed. A town fair, whether it includes one or several townships, can be run without much expense. It can be easily managed, and it can be most heartily enjoyed. It is a fair and picnic combined. Everybody present knows everybody else. Everything about is free, hearty, and honest. There is no suspicion that the managers are getting rich out of it. There is no trouble about the premiums, for there generally are none. It begins in the morning and ends at night. You see it all in a day, and feel that you have seen enough.

On Tuesday next, at Worcester, the New England Agricultural Society inaugurates the Fair season, and every report indicates that it will give one of the best displays it has yet made. We shall endeavor to give our readers an account of whatever we may find noteworthy. The Editors of the FARMER will attend as many of the shows as possible, this fall, and will look to correspondents for notes of others.

MECHANICS' EXHIBITION.—The exhibition of the Charitable Mechanics Association opens next Monday. Every available foot of space in the mammoth building is taken up, and the prospect is that the exhibition will be in every respect in advance of any similar display ever made in New England. The art department is especially well filled, embracing many paintings from the best artists in the country and including some that were exhibited at the Centennial. We shall speak of this exhibition more fully hereafter.

HEAVY DEFALCATION.—On the 22d inst., William H. McFadden, Chief of the Water Department of Philadelphia, made an affadavit charging six of the clerks of that department with a systematic robbery of the city by false entries upon the cash books. Fifteen thousand dollars is traced so as to be ready for evidence, but the Chief Engineer says it will probably reach hundreds of thousand, and has extended over ten years. The six clerks were arrested.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The accounts from the infected districts at the South are distressing. The disease, wherever it has got a foothold, is increasing, and the people, so far as possible, are fleeing to healthier localities. New Orleans reports, for the week ending the 24th, 891 cases— total to date 1866; total deaths for the week, 311— to date 577. On Saturday there were 193 cases and 42 deaths; Sunday, 163 cases, 33 deaths; Monday, 125 cases, 49 deaths.

Grenada, Miss., is terribly afflicted. Ordinarily, the fever does not affect the negroes, but within a few days it has struck them and is spreading rapidly. A dispatch of the 24th says "the atmosphere there is so foul that beef rots in less than one hour on exposure to the air; that 150 people are now lying there in unearthly agony, and that what is needed is good nursing, which can be had for money; that the dead are no longer buried in graveyards, as the burial corps is disbanded, the corpses now being buried in adjacent fields, and in some cases in front of the houses in which they die. Several nurses have been attacked by the disease. The whole place is a veritable pit of death." At latest accounts sixteen negroes had died, and the rest were helpless from fright. Patients are dying for want of proper nourishment and attention.

At Vicksburg, the weather has been unfavorable and a great increase in the number of cases is reported. There were six hundred under treatment on Monday, and 23 deaths. Great destitution and suffering among the people. Secretary McCrary has ordered rations sufficient for 2000 people for twenty days furnished at once. The city is cut off from all communication except by way of the Mississippi river, by the enforcement of quarantine against it.

At Memphis, Tenn., the condition of affairs has steadily grown worse. Many of the people are moving out of the city into camps in hopes of escaping infection. As at Grenada, the fever has attacked colored people and is spreading among them. Physicians and nurses are much needed. The weather has been very unfavorable. On Tuesday there were 96 cases reported and 32 deaths. Six cases had appeared among the refugees in camp. Infirmaries are being established, and piteous appeals for aid are being made.

The above are the points worst afflicted, but cases are reported elsewhere, and it is so long before cold weather, the only effectual check, will come, that no opinion can be formed as to the spread of the disease. The appeals for aid are being promptly responded to in the more favored sections of the country. In this city, the contributions, thus far, amount to $13,987, and are still coming in liberally. St. Louis has sent $15,000, New York some $12,000; Philadelphia nearly $10,000; and the aggregate from other cities will make a large sum, all which and more will be needed.

CATTLE SHOW NOTES.

The Trustees of the Maine State Fair, to be held in Portland, commencing September 17, are contemplating having a fine display by the manufacturers of Maine.

We understand that arrangements are well advanced for the formation of a permanent joint Agricultural and Mechanical Society, to embrace Rockingham, Strafford, Belknap and Carroll counties in New Hampshire, with York county in Maine. The plan includes a mass fair about the middle of October, to continue four days.

The Rutland County, Vt., Agricultural Society's fair will be held at Rutland, Sept. 4, 5, and 6. The society offers $800 in premiums.

The executive committee of the Worcester Southeast Agricultural Society Saturday afternoon voted to hold a firemen's muster Sept. 24, the first day of their annual fair.

At the agricultural fair at South Framingham during the coming month, it is probable that there will be a series of bicycle races, at which several elegant premiums will be offered.

The Executive Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society met at Lawrence on the 22d, to make arrangements for the annual fair, to be held there Sept. 24 and 25. E. P. Richardson of Lawrence was chosen Superintendent of the Hall Exhibition, Charles C. Blunt of Andover as Superintendent of the Exhibition Ground, E. A. Fiske of Lawrence as Chief Marshal, M. S. Jenkins of North Andover, George W. Russell of Lawrence and J. Sidney Howe of Methuen were chosen as Finance Committee.

President Hayes, the Hon. James G. Blaine and Governor Rice are expected to be present at the Plymouth Co., Bridgewater, fair this year.

A farmers' club has been formed at Franklin, with the following officers: President, W. E. Nason; vice-presidents, E. L. Metcalf, M. Morse; secretary, J. M. Stuart; treasurer, H. R. Jenks. Meetings will be held weekly.

THE HAYDEN MURDER CASE.—The celebrated murder case of Edwin C. Hayden was brought before the Supreme Court of Vermont, at Irasburg, on the 22d, on exceptions and a petition for a new trial. The case will be argued by Heman S. Royce of St. Albans, W. D. Crane of Newport and the State Attorney of North Troy for the prosecution, and by Hon. Henry Ballard of Burlington, Gen. William Grout of Barton and Hon. H. C. Wilson of North Troy for respondent. Testimony was taken in the case at Irasburg. The high respectability of the relatives of the murderer and the murdered wife, together with the circumstances of the murder, make it one of the most important murder trials ever heard in Vermont. Hayden was brought from the Windsor State Prison to Irasburg Jail on the 21st. When the case was called, on the 22d, it was adjourned to the general term at Montpelier, in October, on the ground of lack of time to examine the testimony taken the day previous, and also that there was not a majority of the full bench present.

THE NEW DOLLAR.—The Treasury is endeavoring to force the new silver dollar into circulation, but, so far, have not met with great encouragement. Up to the 22d there had been coined $11,197,284, and $1,110,780 had been put in circulation, leaving $10,086,-504 still on hand in the Treasury vaults. The national banks, to whom the Treasury recently offered to send the silver dollars free of expense for transportation, have not made any considerable demands for them, and the Treasury will be compelled to resort to new expedients to place them in circulation. The larger part of those issued are exchanged for silver certificates which find their way back to the Treasury in payment of duties.

The daily payment of "standard silver dollars" at the sub-treasury in this city has slightly increased of late, and now about 3500 are daily disbursed, of which about 1000 find their way back through the customs and bond subscriptions. The total amount thus far paid out has been 146,295, and 49,705 have been received in return.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.—A letter from D. W. Bartlett, the American Secretary of the Chinese Legation, announces that the members of the Embassy will take up their residence in Washington about the middle of September. They will present themselves to the President after his return from Minnesota. Bartlett contradicts the wild stories about the wealth and extravagance of the legation, and the rumors of magnificent entertainments proposed by them for the coming winter.

A WISE DEACON.—"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors running to us so long."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time and kept my family well and saved large doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us all well and able to work all the time, and I will warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time. I guess you'll take my medicine hereafter." See other column.

☞ Matt Carpenter got $1000 from the Detroit liquor dealers to study up the constitutionality of the Michigan liquor law. He did study up and sent his opinion last week. It was very brief and to this effect: "You can't break the law."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, publish, in their "Handy Volume Series," "*The Goldsmith's Wife*," by Madame Chas. Reybaud, a very interesting story; "*Impressions of America*" by R. W. Dale, who seems to have closely and intelligently noted the institutions and people of this country, and especially to have investigated and been pleased with our educational system; "*The Arab Wife*," a capital story of life in the Polynesian seas, which originally appeared in one of the leading English periodicals; and "*A Summer Idyl*," by Christian Reid, a pleasing story of a summer's vacation which closes leaving the heroine in a very doubtful state of mind, but the reader is pretty well convinced as to the inevitable sequel of the unfinished romance. Price 25 cents each, except the last, 30 cents.

The same publishers issue the eleventh volume in their "Collection of Foreign Authors"—"*Safar-Hadji; or, Russ and Turcoman*," from the French of Prince Lubomirski. This novel has been very highly spoken of by the reviewers, and, dealing with scenes and people strange to the general reader, possesses more than ordinary interest aside from its literary merits which are by no means of an inferior character. Price, 60 cents.

The "Literature Primers," edited by J. R. Green, have had added to the series a volume on "*Homer*," by Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in which we have an interesting summary of those things most desirable to know about the man and his works. It is a valuable work for all who feel an interest in the greatest of the classics. Price, 50 cents.

The above are for sale by W. B. Clarke.

Harper & Bros. are making a very successful series of their "*Franklin Square Library*." For legibility, neatness of typographical execution and cheapness combined, it has no rival, while the character of the works presented is of the best. The latest issues comprise "The Young Duke," one of Disraeli's earlier novels, in which many of the prominent public men of the day figure under aliases; "Ceveden," a novel by Stephen Yorke; a very seasonable and interesting account of Turkey and its people, giving the observations of "Twenty years' Residence," by a Consul's daughter and wife; and "Haverholme; or the apotheosis of Jingo," by Edward Jenkins, author of "Ginx's Baby," &c.,—a satire on the policy of Disraeli's Cabinet. Price 10 to 15 cents each.

In Harper's "*Half-Hour Series*," we have a collection of essays by Lord Macaulay—"Oliver Goldsmith; John Bunyan; Madam D'Arblay;" "Squire Paul," a novelette by Hans Warring, translated by Mary A. Robinson; and a valuable treatise on "Pottery Painting," by John C. L. Sparkes, which is just what every amateur needs. Price, 20 and 25 cents each.

The same publishers have added to their "Student's Series," "*The Student's Ecclesiastical History*." By Philip Smith, B.A. The author gives a compendium of the history of the Christian Church from its inception for ten centuries, bringing it down to the full establishment of the Holy Roman Empire and the Papal Power. It is a work of much value to the student, whether of theology or civil history, and when followed, as is proposed, by the "History of the Medieval Church" and the "History of the Reformation," the three volumes will prove indispensable as text books and for reference. The work is appropriately illustrated and forms a volume of over 600 pages. Price, $1.50.

Also, from the same publishers, we have another volume in the "English Men of Letters" series—"*Sir Walter Scott*," by Richard H. Hutton. It is mainly an abridgement of Lockhart's "Life of Scott," in ten volumes. The author has done his work well, and has given in concise form a connected and most interesting biography of Scott. Price, 75 cents.

The above are for sale by A. Williams & Co.

THE MAGAZINES.

Of the September magazines, one of the first to come to hand was *Harpers' Monthly*. It is specially rich in illustrations, the opening paper on "Sheen, the Beautiful," by Clara F. Morse, giving descriptions and illustrations of Richmond Hill, with Pope's villa, and other picturesque scenes. "Reformed Wiesbaden," by Dr. Tomes, with twenty-one illustrations, is an interesting account of a German watering-place, formerly a noted resort of gamblers. W. H. Rideing gives a description of a spring jaunt in Staten Island; and W. P. Garrison a paper on Thomas Bewick, who is entitled to rank as almost the creator of English wood-engraving, with specimens of his engravings made nearly a hundred years ago. The number is rich in fiction, giving the continuation of the two serial stories by Black and Hardy; three short stories of interest, by Mrs. E. W. Latimer, Rebecca Harding Davis, and Rose Terry Cooke; a dramatic sketch by T. B. Aldrich, and a sketch of Southern life. Mrs. E. T. Corbett contributes a touching poem, which is strongly suggestive of Will Carleton, and there are several other poems. The editorial departments are well filled as usual.

Lippincott's Magazine opens with an illustrated article giving an account of a visit to the Desert of Sahara. Another descriptive paper, also illustrated, is devoted to Modern Kashmir. Arthur Venner contributes some interesting personal sketches of Taine, the younger Dumas, About, and other French litterateurs whom he has met. In fiction we have three chapters of the novel, "For Percival," an installment of Miss Olney's serial, "Through Winding Ways," and short stories by Rebecca Harding Davis and Sherwood Benner, in addition to a navel sketch, "The Boy on a Hill Farm," by Mary Dean. There are several poems, and the usual literary and editorial departments.

The opening attraction in *Scribner's* is an engraving by Cole from W. M. Chase's painting "Ready for the Ride," accompanied by an appropriate rondel. Next is a very readable article on Hunting the Mule Deer in California, by Mr. J. Harrison Mills, illustrated, and several of the engravings made by the author. Gen. McClellan describes The Engadine, and views of Alpine scenery by Moran, and others illustrate his article. Mr. W. J. Morton concludes his account of the South African diamond fields; Maurice Thompson gives some Glimpses of Western Farm Life; and under the title "A Spool of Thread," Mr. Charles H. Clark describes the process in manufacture of thead, as carried on in the Willimantic mills. These articles are all illustrated, as is also the eleventh section of Mr. Eggleston's story, "Roxy," which is to be completed next month, and to be followed in November by the opening chapters of Mrs. Burnett's new serial, "Haworth's." Mr. Stephen D. Dillaye, in an article on The Transportation Question, advocates the organization and control by the Government of a narrow-gauge pure-freight highway. There is a second installment of Mr. Boyesen's "Falconberg;" a new contributor, Julia Schayer, has a story of much more than ordinary power and interest; there are some passages from the unpublished manuscripts of Thoreau; Mr. Charles F. Thwing has a paper on post-graduate education at American colleges; there are poems by Bret Harte, Mrs. Dorr, and others; and the last twenty pages are devoted to the editorial departments.

Appleton's Journal is improving with age, and the stort novelettes which have taken the place of the long continued novel in its pages are a success. In this issue we have the concluding portion of Rhodes' "Bit of Nature," and the first half of a story entitled "A Leap year Romance," which is fresh and well told. The illustrated articles comprise a paper on the New York Post Office and its management; and a sketch of travel in Paraguay. H. M. Robinson describes travel with the voyageurs of the far West,—a very interesting sketch. There are six poems, including one by Alfred B. Street. The editor's departments are ably conducted.

In opening the *Atlantic* we are first attracted by a characteristic poem by John G. Whittier—"The Vision of Echard." It is quite lengthy and will soon appear, with other poems, in book form. John Watts Kearney contributes the first of a series of seasonable articles on "American Finances from 1789 to 1835." Francis J. Lippitt treats on "Pope's Virginia Campaign, and Porter's part in it," with maps and plans—a very interesting contribution to the history of an important campaign. Horace E. Scudder gives the first chapters of a new story, "A House of Entertainment." The other contributions, poems and editor's department make up an excellent number.

The new magazine *Sunday Afternoon* gives the opening chapters of a deeply interesting story of New England life, by Mrs. J. R. Baker, entitled "Judith and Judah." Other stories are "Chrysan them," and "After a Fulk." Three serials, "Aunt Huldah's Scholars," by E. E. Hale, "Chips from a North-western Log," by Campbell Wheaton, and "Fishers of Men," have interesting continuation. Prof. C. P. Fisher, of New Haven, contributes "The Testimony of the Spirit;" C. F. Thwing, "Religion in College;" Anna C. Garlin, "Our Mothers' Meeting," and we find also "Philanthropy at Pitch Point," "Martha Pitkin and Ursula Wolcott," and poems by Elizabeth Akers Allen, Susan Coolidge, Julia C. R. Dorr, and M. F. Butts. The editor discusses live topics in an interesting manner.

The Magazine of Art for August has articles on Artists' Haunts, Thomas Faed, the Paris Universal Exhibition, The Royal Academy, English Pottery, etc., and the illustrations, which are numerous, include some excellent specimens of wood engraving. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, New York, are the publishers.

St. Nicholas gives an admirable number. There is an article on Mackerel Fishing; an account of the way birds fly, by Prof. Brooks; an exciting sea story by Alice Maude Eddy; a fairy tale by Thomas Dunn English; liberal installments of the two serials, by Miss Alcott and W. O. Stoddard, both beautifully illustrated; poems by Celia Thaxter, C. P. Cranch, Mary E. Bradley and others; several stories, sketches and bits of verse; pictures in abundance; and the usual entertaining departments.

The little ones will find a treat in the *Nursery*, and we doubt not many of them will be sorry to part with it when they "put away childish things." There is a goodly treat for all in the September number—pictures, poems and sketches.

The above are for sale by A. Williams & Co.

BOSTON MUSEUM.—The opening of a new season at this popular place of amusement is always the signal for a crowded house, and gives the certainty of an entertainment in every way first class. Since the close of the last regular season, burlesque has held the stage, and very enjoyable performances have been the rule, but on Monday evening, Manager Field marked the opening of the 36th dramatic season at the Museum by the production of a play entirely new to Boston play-goers, and one that had been received with great favor in Paris, and in one or two of our own cities where it has been produced under the title of "*Diplomacy*." Recent events have enabled Mr. Field to secure the right to produce the piece under its proper title, and as his translation follows the original more closely than any other, Museum audiences will practically behold the orginal play.

"*Diplomacy*," by the French author Sardou, is written in a pure tone, in a natural, easy style, and is sufficiently interesting, without striking originality in plot, to gain popularity here as elsewhere. The leading characters are Lucien Favrolle (Mr. Warren), Dora (Miss Clarke), Andre Maurillac, her husband (Mr. Crisp), the Marquise De Rio Zares, Dora's mother, (Mrs. Vincent), Baron Von Kraft (Mr. Alfred Hudson), and Countess Zicka (Miss Wainwright). The plot turns upon the endeavor of the Countess, who has vainly loved Andre, to fasten a theft upon Dora, and the detection of the criminal through the imparting of a peculiar perfume, which she always carries about her, to papers which she has handled. The acting was good, the nervousness of a first appearance affecting somewhat some of the new members of the company, and Mr. Warren, Miss Clarke and Mrs. Vincent are especially to be commended. The play will run until further notice, with performances Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Mindful of the old adage, not to put new wine in old bottles, Mr. Field has brought out the new play with entirely new and very handsome scenery, furniture and appointments, and a new act drop by Glessing, of pleasing design, and an improvement upon its predecessor.

THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.—The officer detailed to visit and report upon the condition of the Yellowstone park has submitted a report in which he recommends that the army take charge of the park, as it is being ruined by tourists, who, the officer intimates, are actually carrying away the geysers. Secretary Sherman indorses the report with the statement that the army has quite enough to do; that the government keeper will do well to take care of the park, and that tourists cannot then run away with the geysers.

FAST TROTTING.—At the Oak Park, Hartford, Conn., on the 23d, the fastest trotting on record was made by the horse Rarus, who trotted three consecutive heats in 2.15; 2.13¼; 2.13¾. The horse Edwin Forrest made a half mile in 1.00¼, the fastest ever trotted, beating even Rarus's fastest half mile, and two mile heats in 2.14¼ and 2.16 respectively. Rarus trotted a single quarter at the rate of 2.10, and Edwin Forrest the same at the rate of 2.07.

Political Intelligence.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Republican Convention in this State will be held at Worcester on Wednesday, Sept. 18.

Tuesday, September 3, the State election in Vermont comes off, and on Monday, September 9, the people of Maine vote for a Governor, Congressmen and a Legislature.

Miss Helen Taylor, the stepdaughter of Stuart Mill, will be a candidate for Parliament at the next election in Southwark. It is predicted that she will be defeated, and even if elected would not be allowed to take her seat in Parliament.

The most recent developments in regard to State Treasurer Gates of Missouri leave no doubts of the hopeless insolvency of the State Treasury. Whatever became of the missing funds it now appears that the obligations of the State, amounting to more than $1,600,000, cannot be met.

Hon. Charles H. Burns of Wilton has been selected to preside at the Republican State Convention to be held at Concord, N. H., September 10.

The report is made by Congressman Evans of Indiana, that leading Democrats of that State concede the Legislature already to the Republicans; consequently the Legislature will succeed in electing a United States Senator next January, to fill the unexpired term of two months of the late Senator Morton, and for a full term of six years from March 4.

Attorney General Woodford cautions the thousands of foreigners in New York, who have been voting on fraudulent naturalization papers that they must take out legitimate papers or they will be arrested at the polls.

General Shields is talked of for a short term U. S. Senatorship for Missouri.

The call for the Prohibitory State Convention at Worcester on the 11th of September, announces that the party is organized, "not for a campaign, but for the war." Each town or ward of a city is entitled to one delegate for each hundred legal voters or fraction thereof, though there will be no distinction because of sex for delegates or their constituents.

Hon. Emerson Etheridge, who has been nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Tennessee, was a conservative republican during the late war and signed the famous protest against Andrew Johnson's military rule in the State. He was clerk of the house in the thirty-seventh Congress. He has finally declined the nomination, and the committee will meet September 11 to determine whether to call another convention.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention is called for September 24, in Hartford, and the Democratic for September 17, in New Haven.

Col. Mosby of Virginia, known as a leader of Confederate irregular troops in the war, and since as a strong friend of Gen. Grant, has accepted the position of United States Consul to China, tendered him by the President.

New frauds in the Indian service are constantly being developed. Claims for $25,000 have been made, and $15,000 of the sum paid when the supplies were never delivered.

In consequence of intimations from Phillips county, Ark., that organizations were being formed to deprive colored men of the privilege of voting at the coming elections, Gov. Miller has issued a proclamation ordering the instant disbanding of such associations.

The rebel archives was a very profitable investment for the Government. Not only were many thousands of dollars of fraudulent mail claims saved by them last winter, but Secretary Sherman has caused an appropriation for a vessel which the owners declared was taken by the Government, to be stopped, saving another $28,000.

At a meeting of the Governor and Council at Concord, N. H., August 22, several agents were appointed to expend the appropriations of the Legislature for the repair of roads in the White Mountains, as follows; Francis A. Cushman, for roads from Dummer to Erroll, and from Bartlett to Fabyan's; Charles H. Greenleaf and John W. E. Tuttle, for roads in Lincoln; Joseph W. Cooper, roads in Dixville; Charles E. Low, roads in Randolph. The Council, by a vote of 4 to 1, advised the removal of Timothy B. Crowley, Register of Probate for Hillsborough county. Elbridge J. Copp of Nashua was nominated to fill the vacancy; Hazen Bedell of Colebrook, A. B. Haywood of Keene and G. L. Demorest of Manchester were appointed Trustees of the Normal School.

Gen. Jas. A. Garfield of Ohio, has been renominated for Congress in the 19th District. He has had a longer continued service than any man in the House, and has earned by hard work, as well as by brilliant ability, his undisputed position as leader of his party in the House.

THE KIMPTON CASE.—The hearing on the application for the rendition of Hiram H. Kimpton to South Carolina, was closed at noon, and the Attorney-General took the matter under consideration. Before the closing argument was begun, Judge Abbott called attention to some of the cases cited to illustrate the question of discretion on the part of the executive in extradition cases, and again spoke against the exercise of discretionary power. Mr. Youmans professed great surprise that the flower of the legal talent of Massachusetts and New York should require a son of South Carolina to come here and make an argument for the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States over the laws of any State. He claimed that the action of Wade Hampton had been honorable toward Kimpton, whom he persisted in designating a fugitive from justice and who was not wanted as a witness. There was a brief reference to South Carolina politics, which the speaker affirmed had nothing to do with the present question.

STATE CONVENTIONS. — The Vermont Greenback State Convention was held at St. Albans on Thursday, 22d, according to the adjournment from Burlington. Gen. Horace Binney Sangent, of Salem, Mass., made a lengthy speech on the financial question. The following ticket was nominated:—For Governor, C. C. Martin of Ferrisburg; Lieutenant Governor, J. W. Currier of Troy; Treasurer, Fletcher Tarbell of Swanton.

The Tennessee Republican Convention met at Nashville, on the 22d. The platform endorses Republican prineiples; opposes repudiation in any form; favors the payment of all liabilities of the State; public schools supported by State taxation; oppose convict labor; favor immigration; demand a free and fair election, and a fair return of votes cast; and favor a mechanics' lien law. Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Memphis, was nominated for Governor. (Later advices state that he declines to accept.)

A SENSATIONAL REPORT. — Washington dispatches state that there is on foot a new plan for revolutionizing the Presidential title. It is one which is represented to have received the secret approval of Tilden and of his managers, and is to be presented to the consideration of Congress early in December. It is in effect that a resolution should be passed providing for the assembling of the first session of the forty-sixth Congress, March 4, immediately after the expiration of the forty-fifth Congress. The resolution will be urged on the ground that in the present condition of the country it would be advisable not to have a new Congress wait until next winter before assembling. The real purpose of the scheme is to attempt whatever action the revolutionists may deem proper in connection with the report which is to be made by the radical Democratic branch of the Potter committee.

A BUTLER MOVEMENT.—With a view to ascertaining whether the people of Massachusetts would support Gen. B. F. Butler as a candidate for Governor, petitions requesting him to be a candidate have been circulated throughout the State. Up to Monday there had been returned petitions signed by 43,280 voters. The total number obtained in Boston is said to be nearly 14,000. The General, should he decide to run, will be an independent candidate, as he has left the Republicans, and has sided with the Greenback, or National party.

The Markets.

BOSTON RETAIL PRICES.

Inside of Faneuil Hall Market.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, 1878.

[Corrected weekly by HILTON & WOODWARD, No. 5, *Veal and Mutton;* RUSSELL BROS., Nos., 17 & 19, *Poultry and Game;* H. BIRD & CO., Nos. 38 & 40, *Beef, Pork, Lard and Hams;* C. C. CHAMBERLIN & CO., Nos. 79 & 81, *Butter, Cheese and Eggs;* SANDS, FURBER & CO., Nos. 88 & 90, *Fruit and Vegetables;* SHATTUCK & JONES, No. 128, *Fish;* GEO. E. RICHARDSON & CO., No. 1, F. H. Square, *Fruit and Nuts.*]

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

Butter, ₩ lb—		Cheese, ₩ lb . . 12 @ 15	
Lump . . . . 30 @ 40		Sage, ₩ lb . . 14 @ 15	
Prime . . . . 25 @ 28		Neufchatel, ea @ 10	
2d quality . . 23 @ 25		Eggs, ₩ doz . . 14 @ 16	
common, . . 18 @ 20			

Fruits and Berries.

Apples—		Concords, ₩ lb . @ 10	
new, ₩ bbl . 1 25 @ 2 00		Lemons, ₩ doz 30 @ 50	
Bananas, ₩ doz . @ 50		Muskmelons, ea 10 @ 50	
Blackberries, qt 10 @ 25		Oranges, ₩ doz 20 @ 50	
Cantelopes, ea . 10 @ 20		Peaches, pk . . 50 @ 175	
Cocoanuts, ea . . @ 5		Pears, pk . . . 50 @ 100	
Crab apples, pk . @ 50		Watermelons, ea 20 @ 00	
Grapes—		Whortleberries,	
Hamburg, lb . 50 @ 1 00		₩ qt . . . . 10 @ . 12	

Fruits and Nuts—Dry and Canned.

Almonds, ₩ lb . 25 @ 40		Prunes, ₩ lb . . 15 @ 20	
shelled, ₩ lb . 50 @ 60		Peaches, ₩ lb . 20 @ 25	
Apples, ₩ lb . . 8 @ 12		₩ qt can . . . @ 50	
Bananas, ₩ doz . 25 @ 33		Raisins, layer ₩ box 25 @ 75	
Citron, ₩ lb . . 25 @ 38		keg, ₩ lb . . 10 @ 15	
Dates, ₩ lb . . 10 @ 15		Shagbarks, ₩ qt 10 @ 15	
Figs, ₩ lb . . 10 @ 15		Walnuts, English 15 @ 20	
Filberts, ₩ qt . @ 20		Naples, . . . @ .	
Peanuts, ₩ lb . 10 @ 15		Zante cur'ts, ₩ lb @ . 12	
Pecans ₩ lb . . @ 20			

Vegetables.

Beans, ₩ pk . . 50 @ . 60		Onions, ₩ pk . . @ . 25	
string, ₩ pk . 25 @ . 30		Peas, split, ₩ qt . @ . 10	
shelled, ₩ qt . 20 @ . 30		Potatoes, ₩ pk . @ . 30	
Beets, ₩ pk . . . @ . 30		by bushel . 1 00 @ 1 25	
Cabbage, ea . . 5 @ . 15		₩ barrel . 2 25 @ 2 50	
Carrots, ₩ pk . . @ . 25		Sage and Thyme—	
Cauliflower, ea 17 @ . 25		₩ bunch . . . @ . 5	
Celery, ₩ bch . 15 @ . 20		Salsify, ₩ bch . . @ . 10	
Corn, green, doz 15 @ . 20		Squashes—	
Cucumbers, ea . . @ . 10		Marrow, ₩ lb . . @ . 3	
Dandelions, ₩ 100 20 @ . 25		Summer, ea . . @ . 6	
Egg Plant, ea . 10 @ . 25		Tomatoes, ₩ pk 20 @ . 25	
Lettuce ₩ head . @ . 5		Turnips, ₩ pk . . @ . 37	

Meats—Fresh.

Beef, ₩ lb—		Lard, leaf, . . . @ . 8	
Sirloin steak 23 @ . 28		tried . . . @ . 8	
Round do. . . 14 @ . 15		Mutton—	
Rib, roast . . 10 @ . 20		legs, ₩ lb . . 14 @ . 18	
Chuck roast . 10 @ . 15		Rib roast, ₩ lb . @ . 12	
Plate and nvle 7 @ . 8		chops . . . . 15 @ . 20	
Soup pieces . 3 @ . 4		Pork, ₩ lb . . .	
Liver . . . . 4 @ . 5		Spare and stks 8 @ . 9	
Hearts, ₩ lb . 3 @ . 4		Suet, ₩ lb. . . @ . 3	
Hogs, round, ₩ lb 5½ @ . 6		Tallow, ₩ lb . . 7½ @ . 8½	
Hash, ₩ 10 qrs . @ . 5		Veal, ₩ qr ₩ lb . @ . 12	
Kidney, each . @ . 8		fore qr . . . 8 @ . 12	
Lamb—		loins . . . . 15 @ . 20	
hind qr ₩ lb . 15 @ . 18		Sweetbreads, ₩ @ . 45	
fore qr ₩ lb . 10 @ . 12			

Meats—Salt, Smoked, &c.

Pork, hams, ₩ lb 11 @ . 12		smoked, ea . 1 00 @ 1 25	
Bacon, ₩ lb . 11 @ . 12		Sheep, do. ₩ doz @ . 50	
Shoulders, ₩ lb 7 @ . 8		Pigs' feet, ₩ lb . 8 @ . 10	
Salt, ₩ lb . . . 8 @ . 9		Sausage, ₩ lb . . 9 @ . 10	
Beef, corned, ₩ lb 6 @ . 9		Bologna, ₩ lb 10 @ . 12	
Smoked, ₩ lb . 15 @ . 20		Tripe, ₩ lb . . . @ . 12	
Tongues, ₩ lb . 13 @ . 14			

Poultry and Game.

Chickens, ₩ lb . 15 @ . 20		squabs, ₩ pr . 50 @ . 60	
spring, ₩ lb . 25 @ . 35		Pigs, sck'g, ea 1 50 @ 3 00	
Ducks, ch'ce, ₩ lb . @ . 20		quarter, ₩ lb . 10 @ . 15	
Turkeys, . . . @ .		Turkeys,	
Geese, ₩ lb . . . @ .		choice, ₩ lb . 20 @ . 25	
Green, ₩ lb . . 20 @ . 25		ordinary, ₩ lb 14 @ .

New England Farmer.

Vol. LVII. Old Series. Vol. XXXIII. New Series. } 1878.

TERMS,
INCLUDING POSTAGE.

For One Year, if not paid in advance, $2 65
For One Year, cash in advance, . . . 2 15
For Six Months, in advance, ... 1 08
At expiration of year, ... 3 15

Single Copies, Five Cents.

☞ Payments *within thirty days* of subscription dates will be regarded the same as cash in advance. All payments after that time credited strictly in accordance with above rates.

☞ Subscriptions for all the leading magazines and juveniles taken at reduced rates, when ordered in connection with the FARMER.

Liberal commissions paid for new subscribers.

Specimen numbers and circulars sent free to all applicants enclosing a stamp.

Persons writing on business must give their full name and Post Office address, not forgetting to add the State

Subscribers desiring a change in the direction of their papers, must give the correct name of the post office from which and of the one TO which the change is to be made.

MONEY BY MAIL.

☞ We have had so many complaints of losses by mail, that we *expressly request* all persons sending us money to remit by draft or postal order, or by registered letter. ☜

Address all communications to

P. P. EATON & CO.,
34 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

The following gentlemen, duly authorized Agents for the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, will canvass for subscribers and collections in the following Counties in New England:—

A. W. WINGATE, ... YORK, ME.
WM. H. FROST, ... ESSEX, MASS.
LESTER BARNES, ... NORFOLK, MASS.
B. D. WILCOX, ... SULLIVAN, N. H.
FREEMAN ROBBINS, . . . WASHINGTON CO., VT.
F. W. CHEEVER, ... ADDISON, VT.

Subscribers are requested to forward their subscriptions without waiting for the Agent to call. The date on their label will always show how far they have paid up.

General Intelligence.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Prof. A. S. Packard, Jr., of the Salem Institute, accompanied by Leslie A. Lee, Instructor of Natural History in Bowdoin College, started on Wednesday of last week for Colorado, Utah and Idaho, to continue his investigations in regard to the ravages of the grasshopper, cricket and other destructive insects. He is to be absent from New England one month, when he removes to Providence as Professor in Brown University.

Horace H. Day died at Manchester, N. H., Aug. 23, aged 67. He was one of the first manufacturers of vulcanized rubber under the Goodyear patent, and for many years run a large and successful manufactory at Great Barrington.

John Haven Willard, who died in Wilton, Me., Aug. 3, aged 83½ years, was the man who, at a meeting held in Strong, Franklin county, in the summer of 1854, made a motion that "a new party be formed, to be called the Republican party of Franklin county." It is claimed that this was the first organization in any part of the Union to which this name was given by the anti-slavery people.

Henry Armitt Brown, the prominent young lawyer and orator, died at Philadelphia Aug. 21, after an illness of two months. Mr. Brown was a graduate of Yale, and for some years past prominently identified with politics —State and national.

The clergy of Grenada, Mississippi, have stood nobly in their places, and Rev. Mr. McCracken, the Episcopal rector, is spoken of as constantly on duty as a nurse and counselor of the sick.

Maria Christina de Bourbon, who at one time was, as Queen-regent of Spain, the most prominent woman in Europe, died Aug. 21, at St. Andresse, near Havre, at the age of seventy-two years.

Garibaldi has written a letter denouncing Austria and Germany and approving socialism.

Proper authorities are now engaged in erecting a monument over the grave of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, in accordance with the design of a monument of which Jefferson was the author. Congress at the last session appropriated $5000 for this purpose.

William Niblo, the veteran theatrical manager, who died in New York August 21, began his business career as the keeper of a coffee house in Pine street, which was the favorite resort of leading business men for more than twenty years. He opened the famous "Niblo's Garden" in 1837. Of late years he had withdrawn himself from the public eye, preferring to pass his declining years in the quiet of his own home, where, surrounded by a rare and costly collection of works of art, he passed serenely to his grave.

Col. A. G. Shepherd has resigned the Superintendency of the Massachusetts State Reform School at Westboro' for the purpose of engaging in business in this city.

Judge Dickerson of the Maine Supreme Court is confined to his residence in Belfast, and his recovery is doubtful, as he has been in failing health for some time.

The Marquis of Lorne will leave England for Canada the third week in October. He will probably be welcomed at Quebec by representatives of all the volunteer corps in the Dominion, each sending an officer's guard bearing the colors of the regiment. It is said that the Marquis, very soon after he reaches Canada, will make a trip through the United States, making a stay of several days in each of the large cities.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor of the phonograph and other wonderful contrivances, was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at St. Louis, on the 23d. Pres. Marsh, in welcoming him, said that the Association had just received a telegram from the Exposition at Paris saying that the grand prize at the Exposition had been awarded to Mr. Edison for the most wonderful inventions of the age.

Chief Justice Mellen Chamberlain of the Municipal Court has been elected by the Trustees of the Boston Public Library as Librarian, to succeed Justin Winsor, Esq., who resigned some time ago to take charge of the Harvard University Library. Dr. Samuel A. Green has discharged the duties of the office in the interim.

The body of the late Annie W. Jackson, M. D., late a graduate and member of the faculty of the Woman's Medical College of Boston, was brought from Conestoga, N. Y., to Jersey City, Monday, where two members of the college made a post mortem examination. The body was bequeathed to science and will be dissected.

Seth Padelford, Governor of Rhode Island for four years, died at Providence on Monday evening 26th, after eight days' prostration by paralysis, aged 71 years.

Amelia Folsom, Brigham Young's favorite wife, was married in the Mormon Endowment House on Thursday of last week to John Leavitt, General Passenger Agent of the Utah Central Railroad. Amelia is represented to be Mr. Leavitt's second affinity. There are 16 of Brigham Young's sorrowing widows left disconsolate, they being as yet unprovided with new husbands.

☞ Women are again becoming numerous among the stock speculators in San Francisco. They are said to be more eager and reckless than men.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS. 1878.

We present herewith a table of the coming Cattle Shows and Fairs in New England and elsewhere, so far as we have any record, and will feel obliged for early notice of any omitted, to complete our table.

State, Provincial, &c.		
Alabama,	Mobile,	Oct. 29-Nov. 2
American Institute,	New York,	Sept. 11-Nov. 23
Ag'l and Mech'l Exposition of Northwest,	Dubuque, Iowa,	Sept. 9, 12
California,	Sacramento,	Sept. 16, 21
California Southern,	Los Angeles	Oct. 14, 19
Colorado,	Denver,	Sept. 24, 28
Connecticut,	Hartford,	Sept. 10, 13
Dakota,		Sept. 10, 13
Delaware,	Dover,	Sept. 23, 26
Georgia,	Macon,	Oct. 28-Nov. 2
Illinois,	Freeport,	Sept. 16, 21
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	Sept. 30-Oct. 3
Inter-State Industrial Exposition,	Chicago,	Sept. 4-Oct. 19
Iowa,	Cedar Rapids,	Sept. 16, 20
Kansas City Exposit'n,	Kansas City, Mo.,	Sept. 16, 21
Kentucky,	Lexington,	Aug. 27, 31
Maryland Institute,	Baltimore,	Oct. 2-Nov. 2
Mass. Char. Mechanics,	Boston,	Sept. 2-Nov. 2
Mass. Clubs & Granges,	Boston,	Oct. 2-Nov. 2
Maine,	Portland,	Sept. 17, 20
Maryland,	Pimlico,	Sept. 24, 27
Michigan,	Detroit,	Sept. 16, 20
Minnesota,	Minneapolis,	Sept. 2, 7
Minnesota,	St. Paul,	Sept. 2, 7
Missouri,	Madison,	Sept. 9, 13
Montana,	Helena,	Sept. 23, 26
Nebraska,	Lincoln,	Sept. 23, 27
New Brunswick	Fredericton,	Oct. 8, 11
New England,	Worcester, Mass.,	Sept. 3, 6
New Hampshire,	Manchester,	Oct. 8, 11
New Jersey,	Waverly,	Sept. 16, 20
New Jersey Hort.,	Mt. Holly,	Sept. 9, 13
Nevada,	Reno,	Oct. 7, 12
New York,	Elmira,	Sept. 9, 13
Ontario Provincial,	Toronto,	Sept. 23, 28
Ohio,	Columbus,	Sept. 9, 13
Ohio Central,	Mechanicsburg,	Sept. 3, 6
Ohio Southern Fair Association,	Dayton,	Sept. 23, 27
Oregon,	Salem,	Oct. 10, 18
Pennsylvania,	Erie,	Sept. 25, 27
St. Louis Association,	St. Louis, Mo.	Oct. 7, 12
Texas,	Austin,	Oct. 29-Nov. 2
Texas, Southern,	Houston,	Oct. 22, 26
Vermont,	St. Albans,	Sept. 10, 12
Virginia,	Richmond,	Oct. 29-Nov. 1
Wisconsin,	Madison,	Sept. 9, 13
MAINE.		
Bradford,	Bradford Village,	Sept. 25
Androscoggin,	Lewiston,	Oct. 1, 3
Aroostook, North,	Presque Isle,	Sept. 12, 13
Bristol,	Bristol,	Oct. 10, 12
Franklin,	Farmington,	Oct. 8, 10
Franklin, North,	Phillips,	Oct. 1, 2
Kennebec,	Readfield,	Oct. 1, 3
Knox,	Camden,	Oct. 1, 3
Knox, North,	Washington,	Oct.
Lincoln,	Waldoboro',	Sept. 24, 26
Montville,	Montville,	Oct. 2
Penobscot,	Orono,	Sept. 11, 13
Penobscot, West,	Exeter,	Sept. 24, 25
Piscataquis,		Sept. 25, 26
Piscataquis, East,	Brownville,	Sept. 23, 24
Scarboro',	Prospect Hill,	Sept. 24, 25
Somerset, West,	North Anson,	Oct. 1, 2
Somerset, East,	Hartland,	Sept. 10, 11
Waldo and Penobscot,	Monroe,	Oct. 1, 2
Washington,	Pembroke,	Sept. 18, 19
Washington, West,	Jonesboro',	Sept. 24, 25
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Belknap,	Laconia,	Sept. 10, 12
Cheshire,	Keene,	Sept. 17, 19
Coos and Essex,	Lancaster,	Sept. 17, 19
Coos,	Colebrook,	Oct. 1, 2
Oak Park Ass'n,	Greenfield,	Sept. 17, 19
Sullivan,	Claremont,	Sept. 25, 26
VERMONT.		
Caledonia,	St. Johnsbury,	Sept. 17, 19
Franklin,	Sheldon,	Sept. 4, 6
Grand Isle,	Grand Isle,	Sept. —
Mad River Valley,	Waitsfield,	Sept. 11, 12
Orange,	Bradford,	Sept. 24, 26
Poultney,	Poultney,	Sept. 17, 19
Rutland,	Rutland,	Sept. 4, 6
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Barnstable,	Barnstable,	Sept. 17, 18
Berkshire,	Pittsfield,	Oct. 1, 3
Bristol,	Taunton,	Sept. 24, 26
Bristol Centre,	Myrick's	Sept. 11, 13
Deerfield Valley,	Charlemont,	Sept. 19, 20
Essex,	Lawrence,	Sept. 24, 25
Franklin,	Greenfield,	Sept. 26, 27
Hampden,	Springfield,	Sept. 24, 25
Hampden East,	Palmer,	Sept. 17, 18
Hampshire,	Amherst,	Sept. 17, 18
Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden,	Northampton,	Sept. 19, 21
Hanson,	Hanson,	Sept. 25, 26
Highland,	Middlefield,	Sept. 12, 13
Hingham,	Hinghan,	Sept. 24, 25
Housatonic Valley,	North Adams,	Sept. 17, 19
Housatonic,	Great Barrington,	Sept. 25, 27
Marshfield,	Marshfield,	Sept. 11, 12
Martha's Vineyard,	West Tisbury,	Oct. 1, 2
Middlesex,	Concord,	Sept. 25, 27
Middlesex, North,	Lowell,	Sept. 24, 25
Middlesex, South,	Framlingham,	Sept. 17, 18
Nantucket,	Nantucket,	Sept. 4, 5
Natick,	Natick,	Oct. 2, 3
Norfolk,	Readville,	Sept. 26, 27
Norfolk Farmers' Club,	Medfield,	Oct. 2, 3
Plymouth,	Bridgewater,	Sept. 18, 20
Sterling Farmers' Club,	Sterling,	Sept. 24
Union,	Blandford,	Sept. 18, 20
Weymouth,	So. Weymouth,	Sept. 27, 28
Wilmington Far. Club,	Wilmington,	Sept. 20
Worcester,	Worcester,	Sept. 19, 20
Worcester, North,	Fitchburg,	Sept. 26
Worcester, Northwest,	Athol,	Oct. 1, 2
Worcester, South,	Sturbridge,	Sept. 12, 13
Worcester, Southeast,	Milford,	Sept. 24, 26
Worcester, West,	Barre,	Sept. 26, 27
RHODE ISLAND.		
Washington,	West Kingston,	Sept. 10, 12
Woonsocket,	Woonsocket,	Sept. 17, 19
CONNECTICUT.		
Danbury,	Danbury,	Oct. 1, 4
Fairfield,	Norwalk,	Sept. 10, 13
Guilford,	Guilford,	Sept. 24
Housatonic,	New Milford,	Sept. 24, 26
Meriden,	Meriden,	Sept. 18, 20
Milford and Orange,	Milford,	Sept. 11, 12
New Haven,	New Haven,	Sept. 25, 27
New London,	Norwich,	Sept. 17, 19
Ridgefield,	Ridgefield,	Sept. 24, 26
Union,	Falls Village,	Sept. 10, 11
Watertown,	Watertown,	Sept. 24, 26
Windham,	Brooklyn,	Sept. 24, 26
NEW YORK.		
Chautauqua,	Jamestown,	Sept. 11, 13
Duchess,	Washing'n Hollow,	Sept. 17, 19
Essex,	Westport,	Sept. 17, 19
Franklin,	Malone,	Sept. 25, 27
Genesee,	Batavia,	Sept. 6, 7
Gouverneur,	St. Lawrence Co.,	Sept. 4, 6
Lowville,	Lowville,	Sept. 10, 13
Orleans,	Albion,	Sept. 27, 28
Queens,	Mineola,	Sept. 24, 26
St. Lawrence,	Canton,	Sept. 17, 19
Schenectady,	Schenectady,	Sept. 10, 13
Washington,	Sandy Hill,	Sept. 3, 6
Western New York,	Rochester,	Sept. 17, 21

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

A wooden summer hotel, owned by Ernest O. Ponce, on Long Island, near Portland, Me., was destroyed by fire Aug. 22, the fire taking in the woodwork about the kitchen stove. The house and furniture cost about $12,000—insured for $9200.

A fire at Rockville, Conn., Aug. 24, partially destroyed the dye house, boiler house and one fenement of White Manufacturing Company. Estimated loss $10,000; insured.

The planing mill of Bettis & Candell, Buffalo, N. Y., was burned Sunday. Loss $20,000, insurance $10,000.

The building occupied by the Straub Mill Company and the Peerless Wringer Company, Cincinnati, was damaged by fire Aug. 24. Loss $15,000.

The shoe shop, brush and chair factory of the State Reform School at Lancaster, O., were burned Aug. 23; loss, $20,000.

At Greenville, N. Y., Aug. 29, Clark's drug store, dwelling, grocery, millinery shop and bakery were burned. Loss $50,000; insured.

THE INDIANS.—On the 23d, the Sioux Commissioners had an interview with the President regarding the recent work looking to the removal of Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Indians to a general depot on the Missouri river. The Commissioners reported the Sioux as peaceable. The general statements regarding their condition do not differ from those heretofore published. The work of the Commission as related by the members thereof was satisfactory to the President.

In Idaho, three stock raisers have been killed in Indian Valley, and a military force have gone in pursuit of the Indians. Serious trouble is also threatened on the Columbia River, Oregon, and several settlers have been killed. Troops start at once, and Gen. Howard is expected to accompany them.

THE CROPS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A correspondent of the *Journal* says the farmers of New Hampshire have secured an immense crop of hay this season and the late rains have caused a large "second crop" to grow, which is now being cut. Corn, though a little late, is of heavy growth and fast getting ripe. Oats, wheat and other small grains are heavy and nearly secured. Potatoes are looking well and promise a good yield, but "eternal vigilance" as to the potato bug only warrants a sure crop. The apple yield in central and eastern New Hampshire will be immense, many trees being so heavily loaded as to break down unless propped up. Blackberries are brought in as never before, and for 4 to 5 cents per quart.

CONVICT SHOT.—Wm. Martin, a convict in the State Prison at Concord, was shot by officer Owens, on the 20th. He attacked the officer with a knife which he had got possession of. He died from the wound, the next day.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

PAINS AND ACHES, who is free from them? To all who suffer we recommend COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS. In them you will find an enemy to pain and inflammation of every kind. No more grateful, soothing, and strengthening application can be made.

FACTORY FACTS.—Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best remedies, and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.—A few days since Capt. Jacob P. Holm was placed by his family in the Mc Lean Insane Asylum, at Somerville, on a medical certificate of insanity. The case was brought before the Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus* by the Captain's friends, and after a full hearing, Judge Morton, on the 2d, gave a decision ordering his discharge. The Judge, in giving his opinion, said that, while there had been evidence introduced showing that Capt. Holm was weak-minded, there was nothing to show that he was not perfectly able to take care of himself and that any danger would come of his being at liberty until judicial proceedings had been taken. To Capt. Holm's family, however, he imputed nothing worse than an error in judgment.

THE CHICAGO DEFALCATION.—Investigation into the accounts of Charles W. Angell, the missing Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company at Chicago, show that the loss to the company will not exceed the amount first stated, some $120,000. The books and accounts of Angell do not show any tampering, and the case is pronounced one of out and out robbery, and not of defalcation. The loss is reduced $6000 by the return of money which Angell had given to relatives.

FROST IN VERMONT.—A Richford, Vt., dispatch says Monday night was the coldest of the season, and a heavy frost prevailed in consequence. Thus far frosts have occurred every month at that station, except in July.

The World Abroad.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—James Card writes to the *Times*: "The agricultural returns of Great Britain show a small increase in wheat and barley and a decrease in oats. The acreage of wheat has increased 50,000. Estimating Ireland at a slight increase, the total acreage of wheat in the United Kingdom is 3,400,000. The new crop is fully up to the average, and better than for some years. It will yield 11,500,000 quarters, leaving 13,000,000 to be drawn from abroad. The French wheat crop is believed to be below the average, and the French will be buyers instead of sellers. The present prices will probably be maintained, or perhaps be slightly increased, but there will be no scarcity. The potato crop will be about the same as last year. There is less disease than for several years past at the same period. Young cattle have increased 40,500, and lambs 263,000."

Thomas Forbes was arraigned before the Bow Street Police Court to-day, on a charge of forgery. He was remanded until September 19, to await evidence from papers and the necessary testimony from New York for the prosecution and defence, counsel on both sides agreeing to the postponement.

The *Times* reprints an interview between Butler and Kearney, and has an editorial about them and the National party in which it says of the latter: "It might become a serious danger to the republic if possible for the discontented and ignorant masses, who have attached themselves to it, to pool their issues and combine against capital. But it is doubtful whether those who rave the most wildly against society are not as firmly wedded to their own theories of reconstruction as the most thoroughgoing fanatics of the Congressional creeds. The United States would have more to fear from Butlers and Kearneys if their followers were less passionate, less ignorant of practical limitations of political action and less torn by international jealousy."

LONDON, Aug. 22.—There were 11 deaths in Bristol the past week of typhoid fever. Altogether 114 cases have been reported since the outbreak of the fever. The disease was caused by the bad quality of milk lately supplied to the inhabitants.

France.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Congress of Commerce and Industry to-day adopted a resolution urging that treaties of commerce be concluded between all nations upon a basis of liberal reciprocity.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The elections of Presidents of Councils General is believed to indicate that the Senatorial elections will result in the establishment of a Republican majority in the Senate. The Monarchists and Bonapartists are discordant. The Orleanists in several departments voted with the Republicans.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—In the International Monetary Conference to-day Mr. Walker, of the American delegation, made a long speech, pointing out the serious consequences of the demonetization of silver. Gov. Fenton declared that there had never been a more important question than that under discussion. The American delegates had crossed the ocean to discuss it exhaustively. It would be greatly regretted if this was not done. The American delegates had still many things to say. Leon Say announced that Germany had declined, with many thanks, the invitation to participate in the Congress. Mr. Walker argued that the gold standard was condemned by the experience of the last few years. The convention of 1866 committed a great mistake in proclaiming a crusade against silver for the sake of an international coinage. Only two or three countries were able to maintain sufficient gold circulation. Others would be driven to a circulation in which silver would preponderate below its nominal value. The Swedish and Swiss representatives disputed Walker's arguments. The Conference adjourned for one week.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—It is stated that the distribution of prizes at the Exhibition has been postponed until October 20.

The rumors of the impending resignation of President MacMahon and of changes in the Ministry are denied.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Monetary Conference is expected to terminate on Wednesday. Delegates will dine at the Elysee on Tuesday. At the sitting to-day Groesbeck urged the resumption of free mintage of silver on the ground that circumstances have greatly altered since its suspension by the Latin Union. In Germany the stock is greatly reduced, and the Asiatic demand is increasing.

The Swiss representative contended that if the Latin Union had not suspended the free mintage of silver the countries composing it would be deluged by the demonetized German stock. He also feared that the Nevada and South American supply might increase.

Germany.

MUNICH, Aug. 21.—Prince Hohenlohe is re-elected to the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—The organ of the National Liberals says that the party will discuss with the Government the amendments they think necessary to the Socialist bill. A compromise seems pretty certain.

LONDON, Aug. 21. The *Pall Mall Gazette's* dispatch from Berlin says that the negotiations between Germany and China for the abolition of Lekin taxes have been broken off, the Chinese Government having disavowed the concessions it previously made. Bismarck is endeavoring to bring about a joint action of the Powers on this question, and especially solicits the support of England.

General Items.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 21.—The International Congress for the Prevention of Crime, to-day elected Rev. Dr. Wines of the United States Honorary President.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Another letter from Garibaldi is published, being the fourth in the past fortnight, intended to promote agitation against the German Governments, especially Austria. He denounces Kaiserbund and Prince Bismarck's endeavors to caress his natural ally, the head impostor of the Vatican. He says he finds nothing horrible in the programme of the German Socialists. On the contrary, two of their articles form a part of his life-long convictions. Their fulfillment is indispensable for the amelioration of the material and moral condition of the people. These articles are a uniform tax and the nation armed. The Emperors naturally prefer the masses who obey their will like the sword in its swing; but on our part eminent men are not wanting to organize, under the auspices of liberty and justice, an opposition to the overwhelming tide of despotism and falsehood.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—A new five per cent. loan of 300,000 roubles is announced; issue price, 93. The Russian Imperial Bank undertakes to issue the loan.

The Eastern Question.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says negotiations for a convention between Austria and Turkey are still proceeding, but the Turkish demands are exorbitant and unacceptable.

The London *Times'* Vienna dispatch says that the comprehensive mobilization measures, agreed upon in the latest Cabinet Councils, are being rapidly carried out.

BELGRADE, Aug. 21.—Prince Milan of Servia has issued a proclamation announcing the independence of Servia and the reduction of the army to a peace footing.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The *Times'* dispatch from Rome says: The Italian journals, except the clerical organs, print versions of the news from Bosnia which are the least favorable to Austria. A sensational dispatch from Trieste is printed prominently. The general ill feeling is not confined to Austria; England comes in for a large share. The Minister of the Interior is preparing a bill for the encouragement of target practice.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—News of a brilliant success at Serajevo has excited enthusiasm here. Efforts to stifle insurrection, speedily and completely, will not be relaxed. Gen. Philippovich has been promoted and has received the grand cross of the Order of Leopold. The Insurgents taken prisoners in Bosnia will be sent to the fortresses of Theresienstadt, Konnigratz and Comoru.

The loss of the Bosnians at Serajevo was 300 killed and 700 wounded. It is thought that many in addition to these were carried away by friends. The Austrian wounded number 300.

General Jovanovich announces that the insurgent positions before Stolatz were carried by the Austrians on the 21st inst. after several hours of severe fighting. Several of the insurgent chiefs were killed. The Austrian loss was 10 killed and 32 wounded. The Austrians captured 27 cannon at Serajevo.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 22.—As the Rhodope insurgents ignored the summons to evacuate their positions, the Russians attacked Karanussaiar and Akhanar, but the insurgents maintained their positions.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—It is stated that the new Turkish loan of £5,000,000 sterling, in contemplation, is to be guaranteed by the British Government, who would probably undertake the arrangement of the finances of Asia Minor.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Telegraph* says Count Andrassy has submitted a new project of the convention to Carathéodori Pasha, and the Porte is now considering it. If approved the convention will be signed in a few days.

A Vienna dispatch to the London *Times* says that official advices confirm the reports of active hostilities at Podgoritza. The Montenegrins appear resolved to win by the sword if necessary the territory assigned them by the Berlin Congress.

A dispatch from Vienna says the Imperial order names Philippovich, commander-in chief of the Twelfth corps; the Grand Duke of Wurtemburg, commander of the Thirteenth corps; General Ramberg, commander of the Fifth corps; General Szapary, commander of the Third corps, and General Bienert commander of the Fourth corps. These corps, numbering 180,000 men, form the second army. This development of military force seems principally directed against Servia and Montenegro, whose participation in the insurrection is manifest.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug 23.—The Khedive of Egypt has formally accepted the recommendations of the Commission which has been inquiring into the condition of the Egyptian revenue. Nubar Pasha has agreed to form a ministry. Rivers Wilson has telegraphed home asking permission from the British Government to accept the Ministry of Finance in the new Cabinet.

VIENNA, Aug. 23.—The *Politische Correspondenz* says that the most friendly communications have passed between Austria and Servia, on the occasion of Servian independence.

The *Tagblatt* says that General Pitrovics with 8400 Montenegrins has opened fire on Podgoritza. The Turks defended the city. Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has started for Podgoritza with ten battalions. Foreign consuls at Scutari have gone to endeavor to arrange a peaceable settlement of the new complication.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The *North German Gazette* confirms the statement that the note from the Porte relative to the rectification of the Greek frontier was communicated to the Government on Thursday. The Porte is said to have absolutely declined to enter into any discussion with Greece. The *Gazette* says that the Powers must now arrive at a common decision upon this question.

VIENNA, Aug. 24.—Gen. Jovanovich telegraphs that his defeat of the insurgents at Stolatz on the 21st was a heavy blow to the Herzegovinian insurrection. The resistance was most obstinate, and most of the insurgent chiefs were killed. Stolatz was fired on account of the treacherous attitude of the inhabitants.

RAGUSA, May 24.—It is stated that the Turkish commander at Podgoritza has requested Prince Montenegro to wait three days before commencing hostilities in order to enable him to obtain instructions from Constantinople. The Prince granted the delay.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A Constantinople dispatch dated Sunday, says the departure of the Russians is progressing. General Skobeloff is in command of the forces which are to withdraw to Roumelia. His headquarters will be at Rodosto, Bourgas and Varna successively.

The *Times'* dispatch from Bucharest says Russia has sent a very energetic note demanding the immediate surrender of Bessarabia. The Roumanian Government, which was apparently imitating Turkey's waiting policy, is somewhat surprised at the suddenness of the demand.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—A decree has been issued revoking the export of horses from the Black Sea on the Sea of Azof. Transportation of Turkish prisoners has begun by railroad to Sebastopol, whence they will embark for home.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—General Szapary telegraphs that the insurgents attacked him on Friday, but were repulsed after nine hours' fighting.

A Belgrade telegram estimates that 20,000 insurgents, with heavy artillery, confront General Szapary. It is expected that he will receive reinforcements on Tuesday and then resume the offensive.

It is reported from Tiflis that precautions are being adopted throughout Caucasus against a general uprising, which is feared.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch to the *News* says it now appears that the Porte will suggest a postponement of the surrender of Batoum until September 12. A telegram dated Batoum Wednesday says the harbor forts are being disarmed and the torpedoes removed. The town is swarming with armed volunteers.

A dispatch to the *Post* from St. Petersburg says: Fresh troops are leaving to replace those ordered home from Constantinople. It is thought, consequently, that Russia does not intend immediately to withdraw from Turkey.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A Constantinople dispatch says that as soon as the Russian troops have embarked Gen. Todleben intends to go to Adrianople for a short time, after which the Russian headquarters will be removed to Varna.

It was intended that a large number of troops should embark for home at Bourgas, but in consequence of the prevalence of malignant fever, which has already disabled more than half of the garrison, the intention has been abandoned, and another point will be chosen. As soon as the neighborhood of San Stefano is evacuated the British fleet will probably leave Prince's Islands, but will not go beyond Gallipoli until the Russians shall have retired within the boundaries of Eastern Roumelia.

The Porte desires the aid of England to obtain a loan, guaranteed on the revenues of Cyprus, in order to carry out the administrative reforms within its own jurisdiction.

VIENNA, Aug. 26.—Andrassy's object in urging on a convention with Turkey is to temporarily shelve the discussion as to the future relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the Austrian monarchy, which threatens to cause a serious dispute between the Austrian and Hungarian Governments.

The mobilization of the army may be considered terminated for the present. Only the soldiers on furlough and not the reserves are called in. General Philipovich's army will be raised to 125,000 or 130,000 men.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26.—The surrender of Batoum is postponed until Sept. 12. The Governor of Trebizonde has gone to Batoum to endeavor to calm the population.

The Russian headquarters have been transferred from St. Stefano to Rodosto.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 22.—Harvesting in the State is about two-thirds through. From very full returns there is an estimated increase over last year. The grain is larger and plumper than known for years and will average from 62 to 63 pounds to the bushel. There has been an increased acreage, which more than offsets the average decrease of the yield of bushels to the acre. This increase, together with an increase in weight, will give not less than 10 per cent. more bushels than any previous year.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Charles A. Morrill, late captain of the night inspectors of the Custom House, recently arrested for complicity in smuggling, has been tried and acquitted.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—A letter from the City of Mexico, Aug. 3, says the Mexican Secretary of War, Gonzales, has no apprehension of trouble between his country and the United States. He thinks, however, that the United States is unreasonable in insisting on Mexico preventing all Indians from crossing into their territory, as the United States have shown their inability to prevent, or are wilfully careless in allowing Escobedo and his men to cross into Mexico with the avowed purpose of shedding blood.

FROM CUBA.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—Captain General Martinez Campos has issued a circular directing the Governors of Provinces to allow in all parts of the island the meeting of persons for electoral purposes, with the liberty of speech, but prohibiting attacks upon the integrity of the nation, and to allow the newspapers ample liberty of discussion of all subjects.

Miscellaneous Items.

☞ The Turkish officers who came to this country to purchase munitions of war have returned to Europe.

☞ The mountains and hills about Berkshire station are yielding an immense blackberry crop.

☞ Apples are so plentiful in some parts of Pennsylvania that an entire orchard has been sold at the rate of two cents a bushel.

☞ Butter at St. Albans on the 20th, 10 to 18cents per pound, with occasional lots a little higher.

☞ The cheese makers are happy, Horatio Seymour having succeeded in getting cheese adopted as an army ration.

☞ The wheat crop is so good in eastern Maine that that section will raise its own bread this year.

☞ A barn belonging to J. S. Adams at Fitzwilliam, N. H., was destroyed by fire Aug. 20. Loss $3000; insured $2000.

☞ Louis Butler's bakery in Millbury was destroyed by fire on the 21st. Loss $800 to $1000, with no insurance.

☞ The house and outbuildings belonging to Charles Adams in South Danville, Vt., were burnt on the 17th. Loss $3000, insurance $2000.

☞ At Fall River, Aug. 24, the personal property of S. Angier Chace was sold by the assignee at auction. The returns of the sale aggregated $2984.

☞ The Greenfield *Gazette* says that the damage done to crops by recent hail-storms in Sunderland and the immediate vicinity will reach $10,000.

☞ Work has commenced on the improvements on lower Cocheco river. Congress appropriated $6000 at the last session, which is thought sufficient for all present requirements.

☞ The almost continuous rains have done wonders for the fall feed in Vermont, but a great quantity of grain has been ruined. The crop in the northern part of Windham county is much larger than usual this year.

☞ A Minnesota paper says the rush for land this fall promises to equal, if not exceed, that of last year. Every train brings a fresh lot, and the hotel registers show arrivals from all parts of the Union and the Canadas.

☞ A new unoccupied house, owned by Chas. W. Jenkins, in Scotland district, York, Me., was burned August 23, together with a stone stable. Loss about $6000; partially insured.

☞ A terrific powder mill explosion occurred at Negaunee, Michigan, 21st, causing great destruction of property and killing fou workmen, who were literally torn to pieces. The cause of the disaster is unknown.

☞ The Merrimack county, N. H., legislative delegation on the 22d, voted an appropriation of $8000 to rebuild the buildings burned last year. It was also voted to raise $70,000 for the running expenses of the county.

☞ A sad story comes from New York to the effect that the wife and children of John E. Leet, the Potter witness, who suddenly became insane at New York the other day, and is now in an asylum, have all died in New Orleans of yellow fever.

☞ The catch of salmon in British Columbia this season is immense, and the market value of the fish along the banks of the Fraser river is one cent apiece. Great quantities are being put up in cans. Indians are employed to catch the fish and Chinamen to clean them.

☞ The United States steamships Congress, Sabine and Kansas are at Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard and are found, on inspection, to be worthless and consequently have been recommended to be broken up. It is thought doubtful if anything can be done to the Omaha, also there.

☞ Laborers who have returned to New York from work on the Marmora Railroad in Brazil tell hard stories about their treatment by the contractors. A man who ventured to complain of bad food and harsh treatment was summarily shot, and when his companions attempted to go to his rescue they were driven back by presented repeating rifles.

☞ The barn of Tyler Waters, in Millbury, was destroyed by fire on Friday, 23d. Loss $2500; insurance $1000.

☞ The Portland District Camp Meeting at Old Orchard commenced Tuesday, Aug. 27, and continues till September 3.

☞ The Athol farmers report the second crop of hay much heavier than the first, and some are so short of storage room that the new hay can be bought for $15 delivered.

☞ The barn of Wm. F. Macomber, Taunton, Mass., was burned Aug. 20, with two horses, ten t

Poetry.

From Harper's Weekly.

WHEN I WENT FISHING WITH DAD.

When I was a boy—I'm an old man now;
Look at the lines across my brow;
Old Time has furrowed them there.
My back is bent and my eyes are dim;
He has placed his finger on every limb,
And pulled out most of my hair.
But if life has reached December,
I'm not too old to remember
When I went fishing with dad.

We would each of us shoulder his part of the load,
And joyfully start along the road—
But dad's was the heaviest share.
Out of the village about a mile,
Over a meadow, across a stile,
And then we were almost there.
Dear old brook, I can see it still,
The mossy bank and the old gray mill,
Where I went fishing with dad.

We would wander about for a little space
To find the coziest, shadiest place,
Before we went to work.
Then dad would arrange his rod and line,
And tell me just how to manage mine
When the fish began to bite.
If I only could feel as I used to then!
If the days could only come back again,
When I went fishing with dad!

We armed our hooks with the wriggling bait,
Then seated ourselves on the bank to wait
And see if the fish would bite.
Sometimes they would only take a look
As if they thought there's a trick in the hook;
But couldn't be certain quite.
There was one old perch that I used to think
Would always look at the line and wink,
When I went fishing with dad.

And so we fished till the sun was high,
And the morning hours were all gone by,
And the village clock struck one.
"I am hungry, Jim," then dad would say;
"Let's give the fishes a chance to play
Until our lunch is done."
Oh, nothing has ever tasted so sweet
As the big sandwiches I used to eat
When I went fishing with dad.

Then dad and I would lie on the grass
And wait for the heat of the day to pass:
How happy I used to feel!
And what wonderful stories he would tell
To the eager boy he loved so well,
After our midday meal!
And how I would nestle close to his side,
To hear of the world so big and wide,
When I went fishing with dad!

For I eagerly listened to every word;
And then among men of whom I heard
How I longed to play a part!
What wonderful dreams of the future came,
What visions of wealth and an honored name,
To fill my boyish heart!
There is no dream like the old dream,
There is no stream like the old stream
Where I went fishing with dad.

Then back again to our sport we'd go,
And fish till the sunset's crimson glow
Lit up the dying day;
Then dad would call me, "Jim, we'll stop;
The basket is full to the very top;
It's time we were on our way."
There are no ways like the old ways,
There are no days like the old days
When I went fishing with dad.

Then we took our way through the meadow land,
And I clung so tight to his wrinkled hand,
As happy as I could be.
And when the old house came in sight,
The smile on his old face grew so bright
As he looked down at me.
And no one smiled as he used to smile;
And oh, it seems such a long, long while
Since I went fishing with dad!

It is 'way, 'way back in the weary years
That with aching heart and falling tears
I watched dad go away.
His aged head lay on my breast
When the angels called him home to rest—
He was too old to stay.
And I dug a grave 'neath the very sod
That my boyish feet so often trod
When I went fishing with dad.

The world has given me wealth and fame,
Fulfilled my dreams of an honored name,
And now I am weak and old;
The land is mine wherever I look;
I can catch my fish with a silver hook;
But my days are almost cold.
Uncheered by the love of child or wife,
I would spend the end of my lonely life
Where I went fishing with dad.

My limbs are weary, my eyes are dim;
I shall tell them to lay me close by him,
Whenever I come to die.
And side by side, it will be my wish,
That there by the stream where they used to fish
They will let the old men lie.
Close by him I would like to be,
Buried beneath the stream
Where I sat and fished with dad.

A Selected Story.

From all the Year Round.

PROCTOR'S CASE.

CHAPTER I.

When I first saw Bernard Proctor and his handsome young wife I was a youngster, newly promoted to a high stool in Mr. Nimmo's office. Very proud of myself I was in those days, and you could not easily have persuaded me that a greater man than Lawyer Nimmo was to be found nearer to the market cross than Windsor Castle, or that King William himself would not have been the better of his advice. Bernard Proctor first came to consult Mr. Nimmo about a purchase, and his pretty wife came with him. Mr. Nimmo was busy in the back parlor, and as his guest was Sir Henry Hartletop himself, he could not even be told that Mr. Proctor was waiting, so that the new comers had to sit down in the office; and so they did, very cosey, and very near one another on the horsehair bench, and I had a good look at Mrs. Proctor while I pretended to be writing. She was as blithe and bonny as she could be, with blue eyes and a fine fresh complexion, and a happy look that did one good to see. Bernard Proctor was a good deal older than his wife, and had a hard look about him, as well he might have, for he had been money-gathering all his life, and I know nothing, except money-spending in evil pleasure all his life, that hardens a man's face like that. Mr. Nimmo went to the door with Sir Henry Hartletop when his business was settled, and then he looked into the office. Mr. and Mrs. Proctor both stood up, and I, who even then, knew all the sones in Mr. Nimmo's voice perfectly, was well aware when he spoke that these were not such clients as he put on his very best manners for.

"Come after that house, I suppose," said Mr. Nimmo, as he opened the door leading into his room, and Mrs. Proctor passed on. "Rather odd. Sir Henry Hartletop has just been here about it."

Then he shut the door behind him, and that was all I saw of the Proctors on that occasion; which I should not have remembered at all, had it not been associated with a rumor that reached us in the office that very day, that things were going very wrong at Hartletop. Things don't often go wrong with a fine old family estate without some member or other of the fine old family being to blame in the matter; and in this case the helping hand was lent by Sir Henry's oldest son, Mr. Frederick, who would have broken the Bank of England if he had had a chance, and lived long enough. As it was, he broke all he could, including his mother's heart; and we began to hear that Sir Henry was parting with property in every direction, that the fine timber in the park was being thinned at a great rate, and that the Hall would shortly be shut up. At our office we had reason to know that a portion of these rumors was true, for Sir Henry Hartletop owned several houses in the town of Ipswich, and in the outlying country immediately adjacent; and he employed Mr. Nimmo to sell them, first singly, then two or three at a time. Finally, they were all sold, and the Hartletop proprietorship in everything outside the gates of the Hall came to an end. A good deal of copying of the documents relative to those sales fell to my share, and thus I came to know that Bernard Proctor was buying most of the house property that Sir Henry Hartletop was selling, and in a quiet unpretending way he was taking root in the place. I never knew exactly what his origin was; and it does not matter. He had been a workman in some trade, his pretty wife had brought him a little money, and a lucky invention had procured him a share in the factory, in which he had done very well. Nobody knew how well, until long afterward. He was the luckiest man in money-making I ever knew, and perhaps the most distrustful of all others who had made money. He and his wife occupied a substantial house about half a mile out of the town, and though the gentry did not recognize them, they were taken up by many of the leading townspeople, and they were bidding fair to be reckoned among those somebodies whom I have seen in the course of my life developed from nobodies. All this did not happen very quickly; it might have been five years or thereabouts from the time I first saw the Proctors until the manner of Mr. Nimmo had entirely changed toward his house-purchasing client. To do him justice, it never changed toward his housselling one; he conducted Sir Henry Hartletop as deferentially to the street door on the last day Sir Henry was ever seen at our office as on the first, and I never saw him look more sad than he looked when the broken and feeble gentleman rode away. Only a few weeks later, Sir Henry Hartletop was dead, and Sir Frederick had left the country. It will not take me long to tell the story of the next ten years. First, the Hall was let to a rich manufacturer, with the park and gardens, all complete, for two years; and then, when he and his family left the place, the house was shut up, the gardens were neglected, and the park was all let for grazing, up to the very windows. We did not hear much of Sir Frederick, and the little we did hear was no good. I had been for some time chief clerk at Mr. Nimmo's, when we received directions from Sir Frederick to have "a corner of the house" made ready for the reception of Lady Hartletop and her daughter. Nobody knew anything about them, beyond the facts that Sir Frederick had married a foreigner, and had only one child, a daughter—a circumstance which was generally regarded as serving him right, for Ipswich people did not like foreigners. The mother and daughter arrived, and were installed at the Hall, literally in a corner of the great house, with two servants, one a foreign woman, whom they had brought with them to wait upon them there. The mother was a tall, pale, black-eyed, slender, silent lady, who looked as if she and sorrow had long been so familiar that indifference had come of it; the daughter was a lovely child of six or seven, a fair little darling, who would, it was easy to see, grow up the image of Sir Frederick's mother. The two lived as quiet as mice in the great house, on a very small allowance, that was paid to Lady Hartletop through our office, and very often advanced, to my knowledge, out of Mr. Nimmo's own pocket, when the remittances were in arrear. All this time things were prospering with the Proctors, and the more the Hall dwindled and waned in importance, the more Mr. Proctor of the Mount, as he called his big house, which stood on ground as flat as a table, seemed to grow in substance and position. Mrs. Proctor was rather more than blithe and bonny by this time; she was downright fat, and had a double chin. Her two fine boys, Bernard and Richard, were the pride of her life, and I don't suppose she had a trouble in the world then, or for some years after, except it was that Bernard, as he grew out of childhood, bade fair to be remarkably like his father. An odd source of trouble to a loving wife! Yes, that seems true, but it is readily explained, too. Proctor had made his money, and, in the beginning at least, had worked very hard for it; it was no wonder he should love it, and keep a close grip on it, and have it constantly in his thoughts. But it was another thing that Bernard should love money as he did, from the time when his nature could be read with any certainty, with a thirst and a concentration that could not be hidden or ignored. The boys were sent to an excellent school, and well taught in all the schooling which their father had not, and there the ruling passion of Bernard came out strongly. His father laughed at it when the boy was a child, and used to hoard his halfpence, and sell his tops and marbles; he rather admired it when the child became a boy, but his mother disliked and feared it. She had not found it impossible to love a money-loving man; but then her husband did not love only money; whereas, it really seemed that her son had no power of loving any one else. We knew a good deal about the Proctors at our office; Mr. Nimmo—it was Nimmo successor before the two boys left school—did all Bernard Proctor's business for him. It was of a simple kind, because he stuck to house property as his invariable investment, being an uneducated man, with a firm conviction that every speculation was a swindle, and a rooted distrust of securities, whether Government or otherwise.

By degrees the Hartletop and the Nimmo business came to be regarded as peculiarly my affair—I had always known more about them than Mr. Charles—and, in particular, I always called on Lady Hartletop to take any papers which she had to see, and occasionally to make to her certain communications which Sir Frederick sent through our office. I have reason to believe that no direct correspondence ever took place between them from the date of Lady Hartletop's arrival at the Hall. I felt a great interest in Lady Hartletop, and was sorry that she persevered in the extreme seclusion which she had from the first adopted. Her manner to me was always gracious, ladylike, and reserved; she would hardly ever make a comment upon any communication which it was my duty to make to her, but, when she had received it, would put the matter aside, and converse with me for awhile, in her pretty foreign English. Miss Sybilla was generally present, and she would talk to me too, and sometimes question me about the little world outside the park gates, of which she knew so little. I suppose Lady Hartletop's rigid avoidance of her neighbors of every degree came from her being too poor to associate with her equals on equal terms, and too proud to associate with her inferiors on any. She never omitted to inquire for my wife, but she had never seen her; and I do not know whether she knew even the names of the families who resided close to the park gates. Miss Sybilla was educated entirely by her mother, and, as I afterward came to know, very well educated. She was a cheerful, bright, pretty creature, and her young gladheartedness seemed to be proof against the influences of solitude, and that very trying form of poverty which combines external grandeur with the lack of all that makes life beautiful or pleasant.

Miss Sybilla and her foreign attendant were frequently seen in the suburbs, and even in Ipswich itself, though Lady Hartletop never passed the park gates.

"And a sweet, pretty creature she is, Mr. Forrest," said Mrs. Proctor to me one day, when Sybilla Hartletop was, as near as I could judge, "sweet seventeen," and the very picture of health and sprightly English loveliness; "for all she never has a silk frock, and scarcely a new bonnet to speak of, and cooped up with a foreigner, too."

"The foreigner is her mother," I objected; "and Miss Hartletop has never had any other companion, so I suppose she does not miss them."

"Ah, yes, that's all very well, but it won't last. Take my word for it, Mr. Forrest, though I have no daughters myself, it won't last."

Mrs. Proctor was right. It did not last, and it came to an end very shortly after Mrs. Proctor had given her opinion.

A little before this time we had received at our office a communication from Sir Frederick Hartletop of an unusual character. This time he instructed us that, owing to the death of a relative, Lady Hartletop had become possessed of a legacy of one thousand pounds, and the papers concerning the bequest were forwarded to us. When I waited on her to convey this good news, she displayed, for the first time in my presence, signs of emotion, but she speedily put them down, and proceeded to ask me anxiously whether Sir Frederick had said anything about reducing her income in consequence of this bequest, or had dictated any special form of investment for it. I answered both questions in the negative, and she seemed much relieved. At the moment Sybilla came into the room, and her mother, with an unreserve quite new to me, told her what had happened.

"Oh mamma mia!" she exclaimed, with the eagerness of a child, "may I not have a pony now, a little cheap pony? You know you said I could, if only we had the least little money over and above."

The mother looked at the girl with the fondest smile, and said to me:

"I think, Mr. Forrest, we may risk the pony."

Miss Sybilla had her pony, and she used to ride sedately about the park and along the quietest of the roads close by. I remember her well, with her long skirt and her broad-leaved hat and feather; and I chanced to meet her one day when I was going to the Hall, looking so bright and pretty that I had not the heart to tell her what my errand was, but let her go her pleasant way with a word about the pony.

"You manage him nicely, Miss Sybilla. He is very quiet."

"Very; only when there's a sudden noise. He hates that."

I went on, thinking that Lady Hartletop would be sure to prefer being alone when she must hear my tidings. If they were not grievous to her, Sybilla had better not see that it was so; if they were grievous, nobody could help her.

I had come to tell her that Sir Frederick Hartletop had died suddenly, and that, when the new baronet should have taken possession of the Hall, as we presumed he would immediately, she must provide herself with another dwelling, without any increase of her means. Beyond the capital of the small income which was secured to her, Sir Frederick Hartletop left nothing. A fine estate, an honorable name, the peace of many lives, had been sacrificed to his selfish vices.

I told Lady Hartletop the truth as gently and considerately as I could; and I knew that, notwithstanding the strong restraint she put upon herself, it was grievous to her, and she would be better alone for awhile. So I merely urged upon her that she must come to a speedy decision as to what she would do, rather as a means of occupying her, than because there was any real reason to fear her being incommoded, and was about to leave her when she said:

"Are you to continue to mange the business of the Hall?"

"We have no instructions as yet from Sir William Hartletop. He is, we understand, an elderly unmarried man; and the entail stops with him."

"Yes, I believe that is so. He could, therefore, sell the Hall, which Sir Frederick would gladly have done if he could."

"I should think he would do so; he has never seen the place; the—but what is this?" I rose and hurried to the window, with her back to which Lady Hartletop was sitting; I had caught sight of a man leading Miss Sybilla's pony, followed by another man carrying something in his arms. Lady Hartletop started up; I in vain tried to restrain her; she rushed toward the great empty echoing hall, the wide doors lay open, and in the act of carrying his burden up the steps was Richard Proctor. In his arms lay Sybilla, insensible and with a broken arm.

"Don't be alarmed, madam," said Richard, "she has only fainted within the last minute or two, because it was impossible to carry her without hurting her arm. Let me lay her down, and then I will fetch a doctor at once."

When Sybilla had been laid down on a sofa, and her horrified mother was loosening her dress, I looked out for the other man, whom I had not recognized, and saw him walking off with his hands in his pockets, having tied the guilty pony to one of the pillars of the porch. The man was Bernard Proctor's eldest son.

CHAPTER II.

Miss Sybilla Hartletop was not long laid up with her broken arm, but the accident was, nevertheless, productive of certain consequences; among which was the relaxation of Lady Hartletop's rigid rule of seclusion, in favor first of Richard Proctor and afterwards of his mother. Events followed each other at the Hall just then with rapidity, in proportion to the long stagnation that had existed there. Instructions were received at our office from Sir William Hartletop, to the effect that he wished the business of the estate to be conducted by Mr. Nimmo until such time as he could advantageously effect a sale of it, as he had no intention of residing upon it. But he made no allusion to the widow and daughter of his predecessor, and when I proposed to Lady Hartletop that we should apply to Sir William for permission for them to reside at the Hall, as the place was not to be let, she refused to allow me to do so. A small house in the vicinity was taken for her, and on Miss Sybilla's recovery the fitting took place. The house belonged to Bernard Proctor, and was, indeed, the very one of which there had been a question so many years previously, on the first occasion of my seeing Mr. and Mrs. Proctor.

It would not have required the penetration of a sage, or the prophetic power of a magician, to foresee and foretell the effect, upon the persons chiefly concerned, of the occurrence that had introduced Richard Proctor and Sybilla Hartletop to each other. The terror of Lady Hartletop and her helplessness in the presence of her child's injury and suffering, contrasted strangely with the stoical reserve of her usual demeanor, so far as I was acquainted with it. The readiness, the genuine kindness, the courteous helpfulness of the handsome young man who had, as she persisted in believing, saved Miss Sybilla's life—though the pony's misdemeanors had hardly involved so serious an issue as that—seemed to constitute a new revelation to the woman who had just received two such shocks as had come to Lady Hartletop within the same hour. Richard Proctor had always been a favorite of mine, and if I thought Lady Hartletop made a little too much of what he had done, I was careful to keep that opinion strictly to myself. It was two or three days after the accident that, on going to inquire for Miss Sybilla, I found Mrs. Proctor at the Hall, and heard that Richard had proposed to bring his mother there, on finding that nobody in the house knew anything about broken bones, and that Mrs. Hartletop's nerves were entirely unequal to the occasion. Mrs. Proctor was the motherliest of women, and the curiosity she had long felt about the recluse lady and her daughter gave way to genuine interest, not a little assisted by the fact that she and her son formed the only exception to the rule which excluded visitors from the Hall. When the new arrangements had been made I felt almost as if I had got the mother and daughter off my mind; and shortly afterward my wife and I went away for a month, on one of the holiday trips which were of rare occurrence in our lives. The first piece of local intelligence I heard on my return was, that Mr. Proctor had had a severe illness, and was recovering from it but slowly. The second was that it was said that he intended to purchase Hartletop Hall. The latter item of news was not generally well received. "There was rather an extensively-spread feeling that self-made men were all very well in their way, and of course it was very commendable to raise one's self in the world, and to make as large a fortune as possible, but that sort of thing ought to stop short of buying up old places with which none but aristocratic traditions were associated—transactions of the kind savoring of bumptiousness and bad taste. As no intimation of any such intention on his part had reached our office, I did not pay much heed to the rumor.

"The young man has been here several times," Mr. Nimmo said to me, "and he seems very discontented and ill-conditioned. Proctor has made a great mistake in letting those boys of his idle about."

"A very common mistake for men to make, who have worked hard in their own time. Of course you refer to young Bernard?"

"Yes—I know no harm of the other, unless philandering with Miss Hartletop is to be counted as harm, and I suppose his father doesn't think so, or he would have put a stop to it."

"Indeed," said I. "Has it come to that? I should have said Proctor would not have liked anything of the kind, and that Lady Hartletop would have liked it still less. Besides, Richard is not much more than a boy."

"I suspect you and I thought ourselves a good deal more than boys at his age. He's twenty-four, if I'm not mistaken, and a right good fellow; not in the least like his brother. That is a young man I don't make out. He showed a good deal more curiosity about his father's business matters, while Proctor was ill, than I approved of. His affectionate anxiety to ascertain whether all his 'temporal affairs' were settled, so that he might not have any 'mental disquietude,' struck me unpleasantly; in fact, I believe him to be simply fishing to find out whether his father had made a will. Of course I did not understand him. He was anxious to know when you would return, and no doubt he will ask you the question point-blank."

"If he does, I shall give him a very unpleasing answer."

The next day I happened to see both the brothers. I have not said much about them, and may as well sketch them here. Bernard was remarkably like his father in face; not ill looking, but sullen in expression, and lacking the openness and gayety that rendered his younger brother attractive. He had never taken to anything more arduous in the way of work than was implied in his having joined a militia regiment; and he lived at home for the most part, and, as was pretty freely said of him, wanting a dead man's shoes. Richard also lived at home, but he had early developed a taste for art, to the astonishment of his father, to whom all the arts were alike incomprehensible, and to the delight of his mother, who chiefly understood them as sure safe occupations which need not necessarily part mothers from their sons. After a prolonged tour in Italy, he had returned to the old town, which has always had a peculiar charm and inspiration for painters. Between the brothers there was but little intimacy, as there was no resemblance; each went his separate way.

The elder brother called at our office, and very soon let me see that Mr. Nimmo had been correct in his surmise.

"My father has had a bad illness," he said, "and I don't believe he is so much better as he and my mother think. By no means out of the wood yet; and of course it would be well that his affairs should be all in order."

"I never knew a time when your father's affairs were not in order," was my curt reply to this speech, and it disconcerted him for the moment. He rallied quickly, however, and asked me the point-blank question I expected.

"That is satisfactory," he said, "and no doubt it includes future arrangements. I conclude you have drawn up my father's will?"

"Excuse me, Mr. Bernard," I answered, "if I decline to inform you on that point. You are of course not aware of it, but it is the custom among lawyers never to answer questions of the kind."

"Indeed! I was not aware of it. Have you had a pleasant trip?" And the object of Mr. Bernard's call was not again referred to. We spoke of Richard, and the grudging nature of the elder brother came out strongly then.

"He is constantly at Lady Hartletop's," said Mr. Bernard, "making a fool of himself about the girl; as he has done ever since the day he picked her up, and I caught the pony; which, by the by, was much the more difficult feat of the two. It's no business of mine, if they all think it all right, as I suppose they do, or Lady Hartletop would not have him there. Richard is the only man who visits at her house, and my father and mother are as much in love with Miss Hartletop, to all appearance, as he is. Every one to his taste; it is a queer one, to my mind."

"Don't you admire the young lady?"

"No, not particularly. She's well enough, but she is a mere child, has no manners, and no money. Besides, the daughter of a disreputable bankrupt, though he was a baronet, and a foreign woman, whom nobody knows anything about, is not the sort of person I should have thought my father would have liked even his younger son to marry."

He gave me a quick but searching glance here; I was, however, prepared for and I baffled it.

"I cannot defend Sir Frederick's memory, but Lady Hartletop is one of the most estimable women I ever knew, and I cannot agree with you on a single point, except that there's no money on the lady's side; and, do you know, I am rather surprised Lady Hartletop should like it—if it is really to be—because she was always so proud in all her poverty, and so exclusive; and you know it is your father's boast that he is a self-made man, and has no notion who his grandfather was."

"Yes, he talks like that, and I am very much of his way of thinking. Ancestry is rubbish, but respectability, just one generation back, is not. Richard has that advantage over Miss Hartletop at all events, though her ladyship would not see it in that light. You have hit her off pretty correctly, but not quite. If I, instead of Richard, had been in question, she would have been in a fine fluster on the problematical-grandfather head; but she believes in art, and its 'aristocracy,' and is quite satisfied, because Richard daubs canvas, and sees more than bricks and mortar in an old house, and more than so much timber in an old tree. It is to be hoped he will be able to make something of it by and by. It has only cost money up to the present; but, of course, my father grudges nothing to Richard."

"I should not have thought he grudged anything to you."

I could not help saying this; there was such ill will in the young man's tone, and such greed in his cold eyes.

"I never said he did," was the sullen reply; "but there is a difference when one is an eldest son." Very little more was said, and, after office hours, I went to pay my respects to Lady Hartletop. At her house, I found Richard Proctor studying, in Miss Sybilla's company, the effects of the sunset. The young people looked very handsome and very happy, and Lady Hartletop seemed to have wakened up to a new interest in life. Richard Proctor and I always liked each other's society, though we were on different levels in life, and we walked away from the house together. He gave me some details of his father's illness, and added that he was very glad I had returned, as his father had repeatedly said he wanted to see me.

"I believe," said Richard, smiling, "he thinks Mr. Charles, as he always calls him, knows nothing about business, and that you are the real, original, and only genuine Nimmo."

"He is accustomed to me," I replied, "he associates me with his business matters since long before they were the important affairs they are now. But have you not a little business of your own to talk to me about? I think you have."

"Ah," said Richard, with a pleasant embarrassment, which became his handsome, manly face right well. "Some one has been talking to you already. There's nothing settled, you know, only we, we understand each other. It's wonderful, isn't it, that Lady Hartletop should be satisfied with a nobody like me, and that such a girl should like me?"

I did not think either circumstance very extraordinary, but it was pleasant to see the real humility of true love in the young man, and I did not contradict him. They had not said anything to his father yet, it appeared, on account of his illness, but his mother knew all about it.

"And she, God bless her!" continued Richard, "has no doubt it will come right, though he will not take it quite as she does. When he is all perfectly well again, she is going to speak to him herself."

The further plans of the joyful young lover were as vague as such plans usually are. They include nothing positive except perfect happiness, and the resolution to achieve an independence.

Among the business communications of the following morning was a request from Mr. Proctor that I would call on him in the course of the day. I did so, and found him so much changed in appearance since I had last seen him, that I felt anything but certain that his convalescence was so far advanced as his family believed it to be. He was thin, shrunken, and many years older in appearance, and the hard concentration of his expression had given place to a peevish feebleness. He received me in a small room on the ground floor of the spacious and handsome house in which the Proctors had now resided for many years; a dingy, but comfortable apartment, which had been exempted from the "new fangling" that he freely permitted in every other part of the house. Mr. Proctor occupied his invariable well stuffed red morocco covered armchair, but he could no longer be said to fill it. He scanned my countenance with that curious and always ominous eagerness of the sick man, to detect the real impression made by his appearance, and said, as he sank back in his chair with a sigh:

"You did not expect to find me so cut up, did you, Forrest?" Then he added testily:

"I did not send for you to waste your time in discussing my looks, however; I'm glad to see you again. And now we'll get to business."

We did get to business, of the kind I had been accustomed to transact with him for years, but I felt all the time that this was not the real purpose for which he had summoned me—that there was more behind. When the ostensible matters were disposed of, I said something about leaving Mr. Proctor, but he begged me to remain, and then, with a manifest effort, said:

"I wanted to tell you that I had done, some time ago, what you had advised, though I have never liked to talk about it. I made my will last winter."

"Indeed, I am glad to hear it. That is a precaution a wise man never neglects."

"I can't say I liked doing it. You may call it an ignorant prejudice if you like, but I can't get over it. However, it is done, and I want you to look over it for me, and see that it is all right. I should have asked you to draw it up for me, only I could not bear to talk about it, and so I drew it up myself."

He opened a drawer in the writing table at his elbow—the key was attached to his watch chain—and took out the document. Its contents were very brief, and it was duly attested. As I read the lines, which only covered one side of a sheet of foolscap, Mr. Proctor observed me with the closest attention; so much so as to deprive me to some extent of my usual self possession. I could not help glancing off the paper and up at him; and in doing so I saw something which made me start. Mr. Proctor's arm chair and writing table were divided from the back of the room by a large screen; just beyond it, a few feet from the fireplace, there was a door, opening from a passage, by which the room could be approached from the basement story; and on the opposite wall, exactly on a line with the doorway, hung an old fashioned convex mirror. The top of the screen was about two inches less than the height of the door, which opened away from it, and was of solid mahogany, very close fitting and well hung. As my eyes were raised to Mr. Proctor's face, they caught sight of the faintest possible movement of this door, seen above the screen top, and, at the same moment, of the diminutive reflection of a figure in the mirror on my right, which was out of Mr. Proctor's line of sight. The whole thing passed in an instant, so quickly that it might have been a fancy, but that, keeping my eyes fixed on the door, I observed a second slight movement as it noiselessly closed.

"If you will allow me, I'll just see that the door on that side is shut," I said, and going toward it very quickly, threw it open. The passage, which was a long one, and lighted by a large glass door giving a view of a flower garden at the end, was empty, and the garden door, appeared to be shut. A little sprig of stephanotis, lying on the crimson cloth covering of the passage, half way down, was the only object to be seen. I returned to my place, and resumed the perusal of Mr. Proctor's will.

"Is it or is it not all right?" he asked impatiently.

"It is in perfectly legal form," I answered slowly. "Nothing could be more clear or explicit; but I confess its provisions surprise me. I should have thought you would have been sure to make an eldest son, as it is called, of Mr. Bernard. But that is no business of mine. This"—I handed it to him as I spoke—"is a perfectly valid will."

"Had I not better let you have a copy of it?"

"Just as you like. There is no occasion, but it is easily done. Shall I take it with me?"

The document was in his hand, and he had half extended it toward me, when he drew it back and replaced it in the drawer.

"No," he said, "not now. I will think over it, and take it to you to-morrow or next day. I'm going out if it's fine; I am tired of being cooped up here."

Then, seeing that I intended going away without any further comment, he added uneasily:

"You do not approve of what I have done. There is no injustice, however; a man has a right to do as he likes with his own."

"Within bounds, yes. It is not so much that I don't approve, as that I don't understand the motive of your will. However, as I said before, that is not my business."

"Come, come, Forrest, you and I are been friends for too many years for you to come the mere lawyer over me now. I will tell you why I have made a will so unlike what you expected. It is because I have found out too late that there are better things in the world than money, and that there is nothing worse than the inordinate love of it, such love of it as Bernard's for instance, that makes him grudge me the few years I have to live, and hate his brother because he is to have a share of the money I made by industry, which he is incapable of. A share! Yes, such a share as Bernard little thinks of shall Richard have, my fine-hearted boy! I've worked hard in my time for what my son grudges me now; and if it could not buy me rank and position, that did not matter to me; I did not want them. At all events, I am not bound as men are who have those things, and I can do, as I said before, as I like with my own."

His face was quite strange to me while he spoke thus: the passion in him routed the commonplace even in his appearance.

"Have you considered that this disposition of your property will put ill-will between your sons?"

"Not more than exists already—that is to say, on Bernard's side; there's none on Richard's, and never will be. I know the boy well. I have been studying him closely when he knew nothing about it, and I can trust him. His brother grudges him all I give him already. Am I to make no difference between the son who is the pride of my life, and the son who is its great disappointment?"

This was a strong argument, and I had none ready to oppose it, even if I had felt more strongly on the subject. I saw that Mr. Proctor was growing excited, and I took leave of him. In the hall I met Mrs. Proctor and her son Richard; and while I was saying a few words to them, Bernard came in by the front entrance, the door being open.

"Here are the flowers you wanted," he said, addressing his mother, "the conservatory is almost bare;" and he handed to Mrs. Proctor a bouquet in which some sprigs of stephanotis were conspicuous. Bernard hardly noticed my presence, but turned abruptly into the dining-room, and presently Mrs. Proctor and Richard drove away in a little pony carriage, and I also left the house. I was very busy for two or three days after this, and I hardly thought of Mr. Proctor and his will; but in a subsequent leisure moment I recurred to it, and was disposed to believe that, as I had heard no more of the document, he had changed his mind. Its provisions were very simple; they merely constituted Richard Proctor the sole heir to all the property of every kind, of which the testator should be in possession at the time of his death, and charged him with the payment to his brother of an annuity of four hundred pounds. A similar sum had been previously secured to Mrs. Proctor by settlement; and beyond a strong, but, as the testator expressed it, "unnecessary" recommendation of her to the care of her son Richard, there was no mention of her. The testator added that, in case an opportunity for the purchase of Hartletop Hall should arise, he wished his son Richard to buy the place. There was not a word of explanation. The man, though strangely ignorant in many ways, was shrewd, and he wrote nothing that could lead to his will being impugned as a malicious act.

"Forrest," said Mr. Nimmo, as he entered my room, with precipitation very unusual to him, "here's bad news from the Proctors. Mr. Proctor has had a stroke of apoplexy, and is dying."

He died that same afternoon, without having recovered consciousness. The first intimation I received of the event, in my business capacity, was a formal letter from Richard Proctor, in which he inquired whether our office was in possession of any will or other document, which it would be necessary to consult in reference to the arrangements for the funeral. To this we replied that no such document was in our custody. I, of course, knew that the will which I had read did not contain any instructions of the kind. I heard that Mrs. Proctor was in great grief, and that Lady Hartletop and her daughter remained almost entirely with her. Knowing what good news there was in store for pretty Miss Sybilla and her lover, and also for her mother, I was glad to know that they were all meriting it by their sympathy with the poor widow and their gentle tendance of her. Next came an invitation to Mr. Proctor's funeral, and an intimation that my presence and that of Mr. Nimmo were requested after the interment, for the purpose of arranging pressing business connected with the late event. During the week I did not see either of the young men, but I caught sight of Miss Sybilla Hartletop, looking properly serious, although very pretty, as she was executing some commissions in the town.

The appointed day arrived, and the funeral took place. Without being a popular man, Mr. Proctor had gained the respect of the community, and his funeral was largely attended. I saw Bernard Proctor for the first time since his father's death, standing beside the grave; and he saw me. I traced in his aspect something which was not sorrow, nor the affectation of sorrow, but an intense pre-occupation. At the conclusion of the funeral service he stood quite still, apparently unconscious that it had terminated, until his brother touched him on the arm, when he started and walked away without looking at Richard.

Two hours later Mr. Nimmo and I were ushered into the room in which I had last seen Mr. Proctor. He had the painfully orderly look with which we are all acquainted on similar occasions; the screen was folded and placed in a corner, the armchair and writing table were in their accustomed places, but there were no papers, books, or signs of the ordinary occupations of life in the place that should know its former owner no more. The early autumnal afternoon was chilly, a fire burned in the grate; a servant set chairs for us near to the fireplace and withdrew. After a few moments Bernard Proctor entered the room by the second door, which I have before described as opposite to the convex mirror upon the wall, and almost simultaneously Richard came in by the other. After a few words of course, Bernard Proctor seated himself in his father's armchair, in exactly the same place that Mr. Proctor had occupied during my last interview with him, and Richard stood by the fire with his hands on the back of my chair.

"We have met for you, gentlemen," said Bernard Proctor, abruptly, and not directing his glance toward either of us, "to inform you that, unless there be some mistake, and a will exists among the papers of our late father which are in your keeping, he has died intestate. There is no will here."

"No, indeed," said Richard; "every part of the house has been searched, and there is not anything of the kind. My mother, too, is confident that my poor father never made a will."

Though he was careful not to look near me, I detected an irrepressible gleam of triumph in the face of Bernard Proctor.

"As we know nothing about law," Richard went on, "and my father, as you know, Mr. Forrest"—he touched me lightly on the shoulder—"kept all his business matters strictly between himself and yourself, and not even my mother knows anything about them, we thought it better to have this matter cleared up at once."

"Is it perfectly certain that there is no will among the papers in your keeping?"

It was Bernard who asked the question, and be addressed it to Mr. Nimmo, who, evidently annoyed by his tone, replied shortly:

"It is quite certain, sir."

"No will can be found in this house. It is therefore plain that my father never made one; and my brother and I wish to ascertain the exact legal position in which we stand. My mother is provided for by settlement."

A certain pomposity came into his manner towards the close of this speech, which increased my distaste towards the young man.

"I beg your pardon," I said, forestalling Mr. Nimmo, who was about to speak, "but you go too fast. Mr. Proctor did make a will, and I am acquainted with its contents; for I read the document in this room, at his request, ten days ago. It was duly signed and attested by two witnesses, who are no doubt forthcoming, and was dated less than a year ago."

I looked straight at Bernard Proctor while I spoke those words, and saw him turn pale in spite of a strong effort.

"Indeed," he said quickly, "a very strange statement, Mr. Forrest; but if you really saw the will, there's nothing for it but to accept the fact, and to conclude that my father afterwards destroyed it."

"Who were the witnesses?" the question was Richard's.

"John Jenkins and Bartholomew Jenkins."

"The gardener and his son who went to America in the spring!" exclaimed Richard; "great favorites with my poor father they were. The very two he would have selected if he did not want a thing talked about."

"He had an objection to making a will," said I, "and it cost him a great effort. If he destroyed the one which I read, some very powerful motive, produced by some extraordinary circumstance, must have induced him to do so. May I ask whether anything unusual occurred just before his seizure—within three preceding days, I mean?"

"Nothing at all," answered Richard, "on the contrary, he seemed more cheerful than usual."

"Excuse me, if I ask a question which does not seem to be justified; but this is a serious matter. Was any communication made to him which could have changed his feelings to you or even made him feel temporary annoyance?"

"I know what you mean," Richard answered promptly with his usual frankness; "and you are quite right to ask the question. We had said nothing to him respecting my hope of becoming Miss Hartletop's husband, but my mother, finding him so well and so cheerful, had made up her mind to speak to him about it on the very day of his seizure."

"Then it is very difficult to conceive what can have induced him to destroy his will. He had made it, to my knowledge, after long and mature deliberation, and was even unwilling to re-peruse it, when I suggested that he should do so before sending it to our office to be copied. However, I suppose it must be accepted, Mr. Bernard, as you say so, that the will has been destroyed."

Again I spoke very slowly, and looked full at him.

"It must be accepted that a will was in existence," he replied, with unbridled insolence, "as you say so, Mr. Forrest."

"Precisely so; but I think I can jog your memory sufficiently to induce it to recall something corroborative of my distinct recollection in this matter."

"My memory—I don't know what you mean. I know nothing about it."

"Oh yes, I think you do—I think you do. I was reading your father's will, he sat opposite to me where you are sitting now, and in the same chair, when you opened that door yonder—it's capitally hung, and it makes no noise—and pushed it just sufficiently open to hear our voices and to see in the mirror there"—I pointed to it—"to see what we were doing. I could see your face for a moment before you withdrew, very discreetly, not to disturb a business interview in which you had not been asked to take part." He was more than pale now; he was livid, and he gripped the arms of his chair with savage force. But he did not speak; I think he could not.

"I looked after you, but you had withdrawn so quickly, in your great discretion, that you were out of sight; there was no trace of you but this sprig of stephanotis lying on the carpet. I idly picked it up and put it in my pocketbook, as a little bit of circumstantial—shall I say evidence, or detail? Your brother will probably remember that, when I joined him and your mother in the hall, you were just coming in with a nosegay from the hothouse, chiefly of stephanotis."

"In heaven's name, what does all this mean?" asked Richard, looking from me to his brother in amazement.

"Mean, my dear Mr. Richard! It merely means that Mr. Bernard had forgotten the little incident, which might have cleared up all doubt in his mind as to the existence of a will, but which, of course, does not aid us in the least in arriving at a conclusion as to what has become of the document."

Richard made no reply; he turned his back on his brother, laid his arm on the chimneypiece, leaned his head on his hand, and kept silence during the remainder of the scene.

Bernard Proctor literally gasped with rage, as I turned the with